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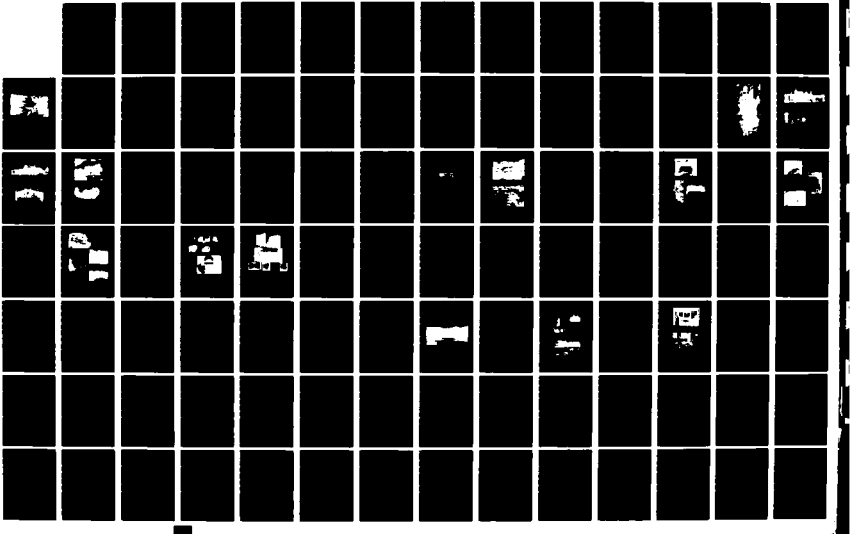

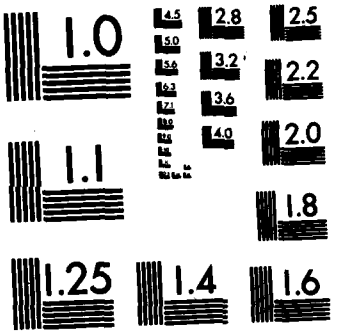

THE FOOTE HOUSE (10-AA-96), AN HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX IN THE BOISE RIVER CANYON, IDAHO

by

Ruthann Knudson, Timothy W. Jones, and Robert Lee Sappington

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH MANUSCRIPT SERIES, NO. 72

Laboratory of Anthropology

University of Idaho

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

A report on the archival research and test excavations conducted on the historic Foote House site. The archival record supplemented with archaeological data indicates that the site is a significant historic remnant. The Foote House is presently conserved in place and is the preferred management technique for the present time. Consideration is given to the possible partial development of the area in the form of a small interpretive center.

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by

Ruthann Knudson, Timothy W. Jones, and Robert Lee Sappington

A Report in Fulfillment of Contract No. DACW68-77-C-0085,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District

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ABSTRACT

The Foote House site (10-AA-96) is located in the Boise River Canyon some ten miles upriver from the city of Boise, and is an architectural and archaeological remnant of late nineteenth century life in that area. The first recorded occupation of the site was prior to 1882, by a miner named Lytell who built a frame cabin there. In late 1882 the water rights were acquired by Arthur De Wint Foote, who patented the property in 1919 and apparently sold it in the mid-1920s. The property was deserted and all its structures dismantled by 1949. The site appears to represent two periods of occupation, one in the 1800s and the other in the 1910s to 1920s. Of most significance is the earlier of these inhabitations by the Foote family and the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company.

Foote was Chief Engineer for the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company, who envisaged and initiated the development of the broad Boise Valley irrigation project but was never able to raise the capital to keep the venture going. When the Company ran into financial problems in 1885, Foote moved his family and company field headquarters to the 10-AA-96 property. Here, he built a moderately sized bungalow of basalt blocks and his own cement, with two-foot thick walls, deep verandas, and large open fireplaces inside. The Lytell cabin became a workshop, and other outbuildings and gardens were constructed. The stone structure housed A. D. Foote, his wife Mary Hallock Foote, their three children, the IMIC engineer Tompkins, and the children's governess and nurse. There was also a Chinese cook, who apparently lived in an outbuilding. Mary Hallock Foote was a writer and illustrator of national prominence, who continued to compose her creative work throughout their stay in the house. The house construction was completed in December 1885, was occupied by the entire family until spring 1889 when they moved into Boise, and was then reused as the IMIC field headquarters during 1890 and early 1891 when the company was heavily involved in construction of the New York Canal.

There is a significant archival record of the architecture, functions, and inhabitants of the Foote House site, and that is now supplemented with archaeological data which indicate that the site is a significant historic remnant. Thus it appears eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and merits affirmative management from the owners, the U.S. Government.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Though the Foote House archaeological site (10-AA-96) was originally investigated because of proposed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers construction in the site area, such construction plans have now been discarded. The site does appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is currently backfilled and conserved in place, and is not being significantly vandalized. This conservation is the scientifically preferable management technique, though it merits regular monitoring. Further, a 1974 Corps of Engineers recommendation of a developed recreational facility focused around the Foote House is appropriate. Inclusion of an historic interpretive device in such a facility, with information about the prehistoric Lydle Gulch site as well as its companion historic Foote House, would return to the public the information value of the funded investigations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The University of Idaho's test excavations at the Foote House site (10-AA-96) were conducted under contract DACW68-77-C-0085 with the Walla Walla District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Ruthann Knudson, then Resource Management Archaeologist at the University, served as Principal Investigator; LeRoy V. Allen, Archaeological Coordinator for the Walla Walla District, was the project's Contracting Officer's Representative. Allen's original and continuing support for the evaluation of this historic property (which included setting the barbed-wire fence around it) has been appreciated by all those involved.

Robert Lee Sappington served as Field Director for this testing program, and would have completed the analysis and reporting of the work if he had not become so completely immersed in the Lydle Gulch site evaluation that was concurrent with the work at the Foote House. In lieu of his continued participation in the project, Michael P. Benson and Mary Anne Davis assisted in the artifact analysis before Timothy W. Jones came to the rescue to finish the laboratory work and draft portions of this report. Jone's subsequent involvement in further excavations of the trash dump at the Foote House site was a boon in allowing him to gain rapid control of information from the first testing program.

The excavation crew who spent two weeks of their life making the first evaluations of the Foote House and Lydle Gulch sites included Sappington as Field Director, Jonathan M. Hayt as architectural technician and mapper, and crew members Cynthia Lee Pilon, Janine Clayton, Robert Friestadt, Katherine Norane Appling, and Mary Anne Davis. Christine McGlinchy, David Howard, and Michael Benson did much of the tedious laboratory preparation of the artifacts; Russell Schauer cleaned the metal items, and Michael Benson completed the artifact photographs. Hayt drafted the master project area map, and Pamela Liggett and William P. Eckerle completed other drafting chores. Ruthann Knudson completed the historical review and the archival search for property records and photographs, with the welcomed assistance of the Ada County Clerk, the Idaho State Historical Society, and the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. The latter institutions provided permission to reproduce in this report photographs from their collections. Marian F. (Mrs. Raymond) Conway, granddaughter of Arthur D. and Mary H. Foote, provided some information about her family's life in the Boise River canyon, and that personal note is appreciated. Diana Rigg and Christin Fuhrman provided assistance with the management of the project, June Berry and Claire Worth kept the financial records straight, and Catherine Lubben typed the draft and final manuscripts. David Brownell, Lucky Peak Project Manager for the Corps of Engineers, was of particular assistance to us in the field. The comments and advice of Thomas Green, Idaho State Archaeologist, Merle Wells, Idaho State Historian and Historic Preservation Officer, and Roderick Sprague, Director of the University's Laboratory of Anthropology, have been helpful. Finally, much of the credit for understanding the organization and significance of the Foote House site goes to one of its original occupants, Mary Hallock Foote, whose personal reminisces provided so much valuable information to complement the archaeological record.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Problem

The Lucky Peak Project is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers water-control (dam and reservoir) system without facilities for hydroelectric production on the Boise River in Ada, Elmore, and Boise counties, Idaho (Figs. 1-5). The Project is administered by the Walla Walla District of the North Pacific Division of the Corps, and began operation in 1955. A brief pre-construction archaeological reconnaissance of the project area was conducted by the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys, with its attention focused on prehistoric resources. Subsequent reconnaissance also was directed only to the identification of prehistoric sites. None was found during either of these surveys, though some isolated artifacts and evidence of talus burials were noted. Through it all, there was no apparent perception of the significance of the historic structural remains just downstream from the Lucky Peak Dam and within the project boundaries.

In 1974 the Corps of Engineers, working with Barton, Stoddard, Milhollin, and Higgins of Boise as consultants, published a draft master plan for the Lucky Peak project. This draft plan correctly identified within the project area the presence of the foundations of the late nineteenth century residence of the Foote family. The plan thus defined the site was a significant historic locale, and recommended that the area be developed as a small park and interpretive center. The site had been so identified as an historic resource by the Idaho State Historic Sites Survey (Idaho State Historical Society) since 1972. However, no detailed reconnaissance of the house foundations and associated area had been conducted and the park idea was not supported further. The Final Environmental Impact Statement for the operation and maintenance of the Lucky Peak Project (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1976b) was published in November 1976 and mentions the Foote House as a site of local significance, but goes no further.

The idea of developing electrical generation capabilities at Lucky Peak Dam has been around for some time, and in 1976 it became strong enough to support the completion of a Lucky Peak Dam and Lake Modification Study (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1976c) and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Lucky Peak Modification (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1976a). Both of these presumed that previous cultural resource investigations in the project area, which had resulted in no resource identifications, were adequate for assessing the proposed development's impacts.

In the meantime, LeRoy V. Allen, Walla Walla Corps District Archaeological Coordinator, was advised of the proposed development at Lucky Peak Dam and became concerned the Corps had not as yet acquired an adequate cultural resource data base there. In reviewing proposed construction maps he noted that a second outlet was being planned that would debauch into the

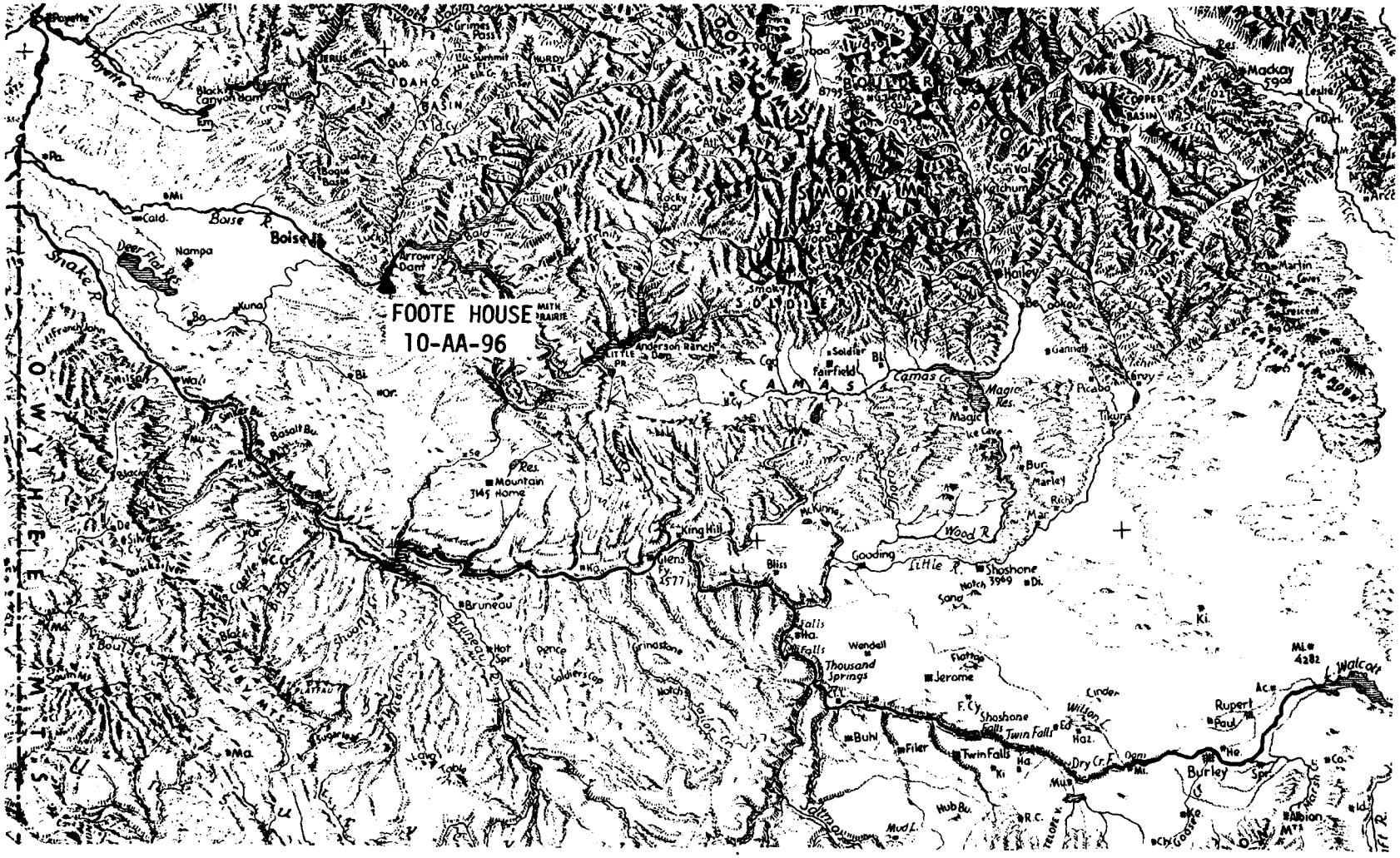


Fig. 1. Physiographic map of southern Idaho, noting the location of the Foote House site (10-AA-96).

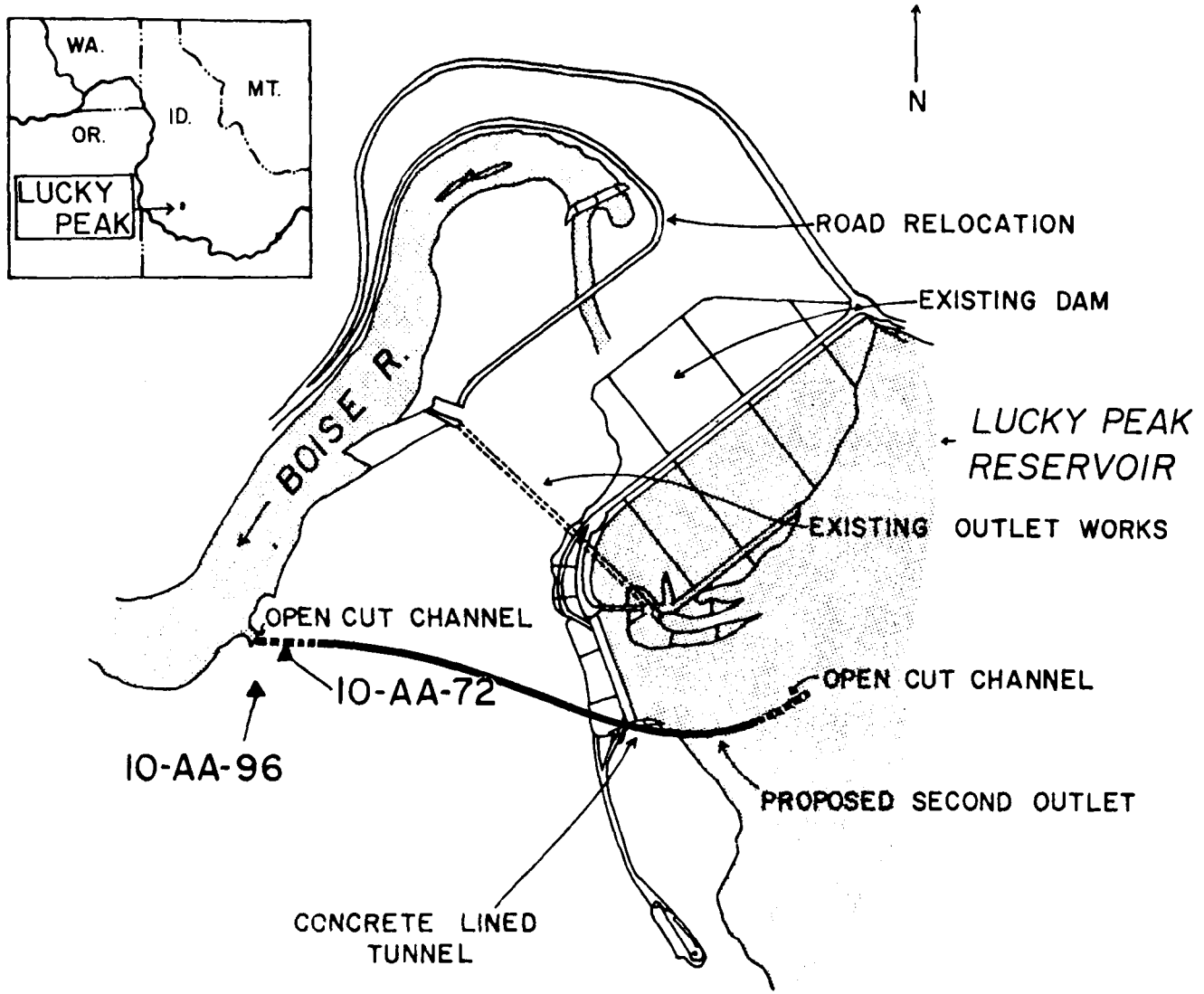


Fig. 2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lucky Peak general project map.

Fig. 3. The Foote House and New York Canal about 1900, looking north. Arrow points to Lucky Peak Dam location (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 2508).

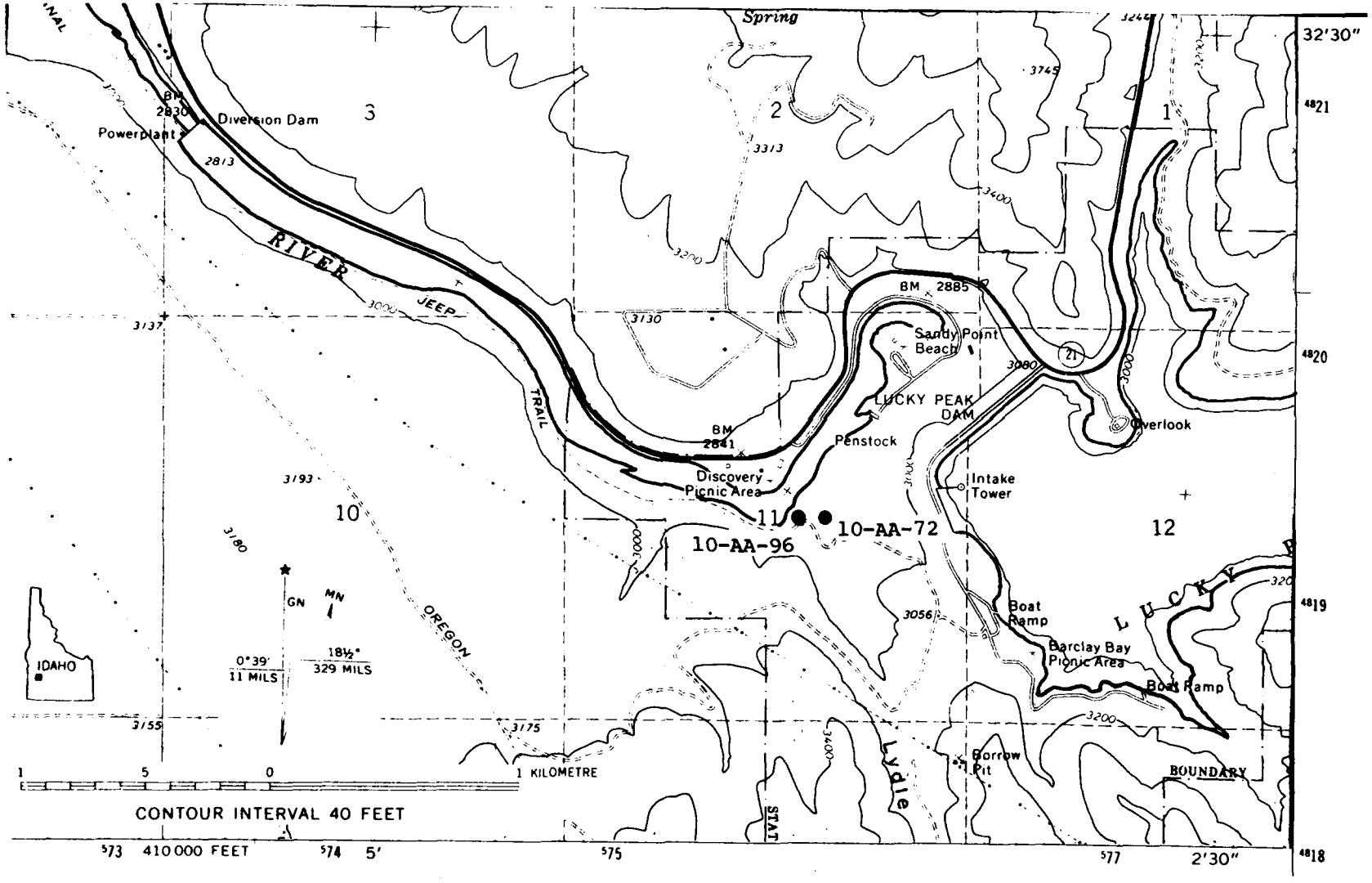


Fig. 4. Topographic map of the Lucky Peak Dam vicinity, identifying the specific locations of the Foote House (10-AA-96) and the Lydle Gulch (10-AA-72) sites. Base map is the Lucky Peak (1972) 7.5. min. U.S.G.S. topographic map.

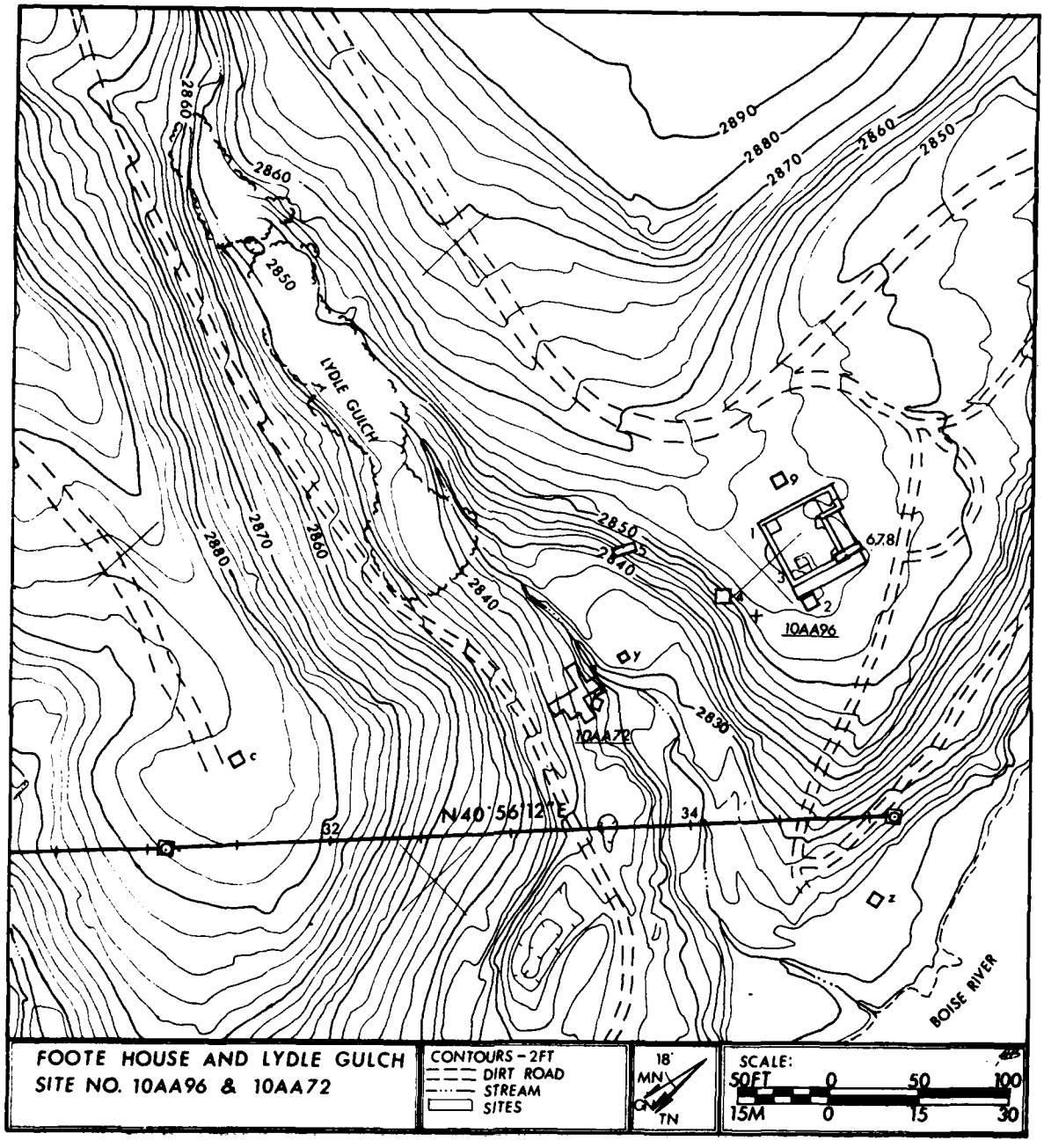


Fig. 5. Archaeological sites 10-AA-96 (Foote House) and 10-AA-72 (Lydle Gulch) in relationship of the centerline of the proposed U.S. Corps of Engineers second outlet.

Boise River below the modern outlet near a point identified on the construction maps as "ruins", "stage coach stop" (Fig. 2). The origin of the identification of the foundations with a stage route is unknown and it seems to occur only on the Corps map. However, it was enough of a signal that Allen, in the fall of 1976, asked the University of Idaho's Laboratory of Anthropology to conduct a preliminary reconnaissance of the proposed development area.

That reconnaissance resulted in the identification of the prehistoric Lydle Gulch site (10-AA-72) in line with the proposed second outlet, and the historic Foote House site (10-AA-96) adjacent to the planned work area. The new information was reported to the Corps in a letter report, Appendix A, (Green 1976). On the basis of the resource identifications the Corps further contracted with the Laboratory to evaluate the site's significance (i.e., eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places) and provide information to assist in the future management of the properties (Appendix B). The evaluation of the prehistoric Lydle Gulch site became a major and complex project (Appendix A), and is reported elsewhere (Sappington 1981). The evaluation of the historic Foote House is reported here, and subsequent investigations of its dump are also presented elsewhere (Jones 1981).

Site 10-AA-96 is located in Ada County, Idaho (U.S.G.S. 7.5 min.) Lucky Peak topographic map (1972), at: Legal: SE¼ of SW¼ of SW¼ of NE¼, Sec. 11, T2N, R3E, B.M. (measured from the southern border of the section); UTM: Zone 11, 4819240 northing, 575800 easting; Geographical: 116°3'45" west longitude, 43°31'25" north latitude; Elevation: 2856 ft. (870.5 m); Boise River Mile: 63.

At present the Foote House site (10-AA-96) consists of the low (1-2 ft. high) foundations of the stone house within a fenced area, no structural remnants of any of the other buildings, and one or more trash dumps in an archaeological context. The site appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and is now clearly identified as a resource requiring affirmative management in Corps of Engineers planning and operations.

The Physical Environment, Past and Present

The Foote House site is located on a Pleistocene alluvial terrace overlooking the Boise River some 10 mi. east of the city of Boise, Idaho. This section of the river is situated in a steep basalt walled valley at the convergence of several physiographic regions: the Boise River drainage, the North Rocky Mountain Province to the north and east, and the desert to the south. The environment of the site vicinity and region is described in detail in Sappington (1981) and will only be briefly discussed here.

The oldest rocks in the area are those of the Idaho Batholith, which form the mountains of the Boise Front and are heavily eroded (Savage 1958:23). Abutting this is a series of Pleistocene volcanos, the Snake River Eruptives, which have been faulted and eroded in the formation of the modern Boise River Canyon. Set into the canyon are the Ten Mile Gravels

themselves now eroded by the heavy late Pleistocene alluviation. Further erosion, especially of the higher terraces, was caused by overflows from pluvial Lake Bonneville that caused the Boise River to back up (Savage 1958:41). Today the sedimentary deposition in the Lydle Gulch area is primarily aeolian loess, though seasonal runoff and reduced natural vegetative cover results in some slope-wash and wind deflation (Sappington 1981).

The climate of the area remained much like that of today over the last 10,000 years. Presently the area exhibits a typical upland continental climate in the summer. During most winters there are alternating periods of cloudy or stormy weather and mild weather. Air masses from the Pacific are a major influence for this variable winter weather (Ada Council of Governments 1974:17).

The summer usually maintains regional warm but not excessively hot temperatures. A few days in August or July will reach 100°F (38°C) or higher but most nights are cool with the temperature rapidly dropping after sunset. Winters are generally mild though cold periods do occur maintaining temperatures below 0°F (-18°C) for a number of days (Ada Council of Governments 1974:17) The microclimate at the Foote House is somewhat more deverse, with hotter summer days as the high canyon walls contain and reflect the heat.

Most precipitation occurs in the region as winter rain or snow. Snowfall occurs at the higher elevations throughout the year, but is heaviest in January; August is the only month without even a recorded trace since 1884.

The Boise River marks the boundry between two major Desert and Foothill habitats, with the Boise River Floodplain representing a third habitat. Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the Foote House site is predominantly big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) interspersed with grasses including blue bunch wheat grass (*Agropyron spicatum*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), and Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*). Vegetation in the river bottom includes rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), hopsage (*Atriplex spinosa*), and willow (*Salix amygdaloides*). Mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbits, a variety of rodents, and sage and sharp-tailed grouse inhabit the area (Caldwell and Wells 1974:12-13).

Local Culture, Prehistory, and History

The following is a brief outline of the prehistory of the area. Most of the information is from the Lydel Gulch site report (Sappington 1981) where a more detailed account is provided.

Prehistory

Except for the excavation of the Dry Creek Rockshelter in 1974 and 1975 (Webster 1978) and the Lydle Gulch site in 1977 (Sappington 1981) there has been little prehistoric archaeological excavation completed in the Boise vicinity. Information on the aboriginal lifestyle and chronology in the prehistoric period is thus scanty.

Excavation at the Dry Creek Rockshelter, located 24 km (15 mi.) northwest of the Foote House along the Boise Front, revealed a 2800 year sequence from ca. 4150 to 1300 BP. The styles and temporal order of recovered projectile points, which were ascribed to the Northern Side-Notched, Humboldt, Pinto, and Elko types; follow that of the Great Basin Archaic in northern Nevada and California (Webster 1978:28). Later components at the site, dating from 2400 to 1300 BP, also contained points similar to the Rose Spring and Eastgate series from the western Basin.

Excavation at the Lydle Gulch site (Sappington 1981) immediately adjacent to the Foote House revealed a series of temporary occupations dating over the last six thousand years. Projectile points, which range in style from basal-notched lanceolate to small side-notched forms, and ceramics recovered there are similar to those found in the Northern Great Basin over the last 6000 years.

Information on the prehistoric lifeways in the Boise vicinity is derived from ethnographic and historical analogies. This information suggests that the people occupying the area in the late prehistoric and early historic periods included both Northern Shoshoni and Northern Paiute groups. These inhabitants probably subsisted on salmon, root crops such as camas, some large and medium-sized game, berries, small mammals, insects, and occasional seeds. An extended discussion of this settlement and subsistence system is presented in Sappington (1981).

History

The first documented Euroamerican to visit the Boise area arrived in 1811 (Hunt 1935:294). The Astorian party, representing the Pacific Fur Company, had come to trap beaver (Stuart 1935:82). This expedition was the beginning of a series of yearly trapping expeditions by the British Northwest Company and later the Hudson's Bay Company that would continue into the 1850s. From the late 1830s into the 1850s numerous Americans passed through the area following the Oregon Trail to points farther west.

In 1862 gold was discovered in the Boise Basin. Thousands of miners poured into the area marking the beginning of permanent Euroamerican settlement (Neil 1954:4). The native population resisted the intrusion and in July 1863 Fort Boise was established to protect the Euroamericans. Boise City was also established at this time near the fort.

History in the immediate vicinity of the Foote House begins in 1864 with the construction of a toll road from Boise to Idaho City. This road ran along the north side of the Boise River across from the Foote House locale (Winther 1969:258). Along with the miners came farmers who settled in the Boise Valley, and from the beginning irrigation was an indispensible aspect of their farming. As early as 1864 much of the Boise Valley river bottom land was under irrigation (Beal and Wells 1959 [II]:181). Interest in irrigation grew through the years and in 1883 it brought Arthur De Wint and Mary Hallock Foote and their family to Boise.

The Footes

Arthur De Wint Foote (1849-1933) was born into a prominent Episcopalian rural Connecticut family and after completion of high school enrolled at Yale's Sheffield Scientific School to study engineering (Foote 1934). After little more than a year's study he was advised by an oculist that his eyes were permanently damaged, and he consequently dropped out of school and supported himself raising oranges in the South for two years. He returned to New York in the winter of 1872-73 (Paul 1972:76-80; Johnson 1980:24), where his eyes were re-examined and pronounced only in need of stronger glasses. It was at this time, at a New Year's Day reception, that he met his future wife. He also, during this period, made a decision to make up in practical experience what he had missed by not completing his Yale degree.

Foote's professional engineering career, which spanned forty years, focused around two major activities--deep mineral mining and irrigation developments. His mining engineering days, which occupied most of his career, were facilitated through his association with his sister's husband, James D. Hague. Hague was a graduate of Harvard, Gottingen, and the Royal Mining Academy in Frieberg, Saxony, and he was a successful international mining consultant and owner first in San Francisco and later in New York. When Foote left New York in 1874 to learn engineering first-hand he headed for Nevada and then California where he spent the next year or so working on various construction projects. In 1875, with the assistance of Hague, Foote was made resident engineer of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines south of San Francisco (Paul 1972:103). Soon after he married and established a family in California.

Foote worked at New Almaden for several years, then moved to Deadwood, South Dakota, and then to Leadville, Colorado, to work in mines and then with the U. S. Geological Survey there in 1879 and 1880. In 1881 he and his wife travelled in Mexico while he inspected mining properties, then returned to New York state while he searched for work. In 1882 Foote travelled to the Wood River valley, Idaho, to manage the Wolftone Mine (Paul 1972:262-263), and he soon became intrigued with the possibilities of developing irrigation systems in the southern Idaho area. He spent the next dozen years in irrigation development in the Boise Valley and southern Idaho, fighting against the economic tides as he tried to create a regional water system. It was during this period that he, his family, and his company lived on the 10-AA-96 property. Finally in 1895, again with James Hague's assistance, he became associated with the North Star Mine in Graso Valley, California, and moved his family there. Foote served as resident superintendent of the North Star for the rest of his career, retiring as

general manager in 1913, but continuing to serve as a consulting engineer at the North Star until 1932 (Foote 1934:1450). Throughout his lifetime he collected a large library on irrigation, engineering, mining, and history and was a member of groups such as the American Society of Civil Engineers (where he was a director, 1910-1912), the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and the National Geographic Society (Foote 1934:1452).

Mary Haviland Hallock (Molly) Foote (1847-1938) was born on a "worn-out farm outside the Hudson River town of Milton, near Poughkeepsie" (Paul 1972:4-5), into a large and close-knit Quaker family. Herson (Foote 1934:1452) cites her maiden name as being Mary Anna Hallock. She completed high school at the Poughkeepsie Female Collegiate Seminary, and in 1864 entered the Cooper Union School (or Institute) of Design in New York City. By the 1870s she was becoming recognized as a professional illustrator, an unusual role for a women at that time, though she lived in and worked out of the family home. She developed a close friendship with Helena de Kay, a socially prominent New Yorker, and with Helena's husband, Richard Watson Gilder, who was an important editor, critic, and poet. Her ties to the Gilders continued throughout her life and kept her in touch with the eastern and European intellectual world even when living in frontier mining camps throughout the west.

In 1876 Mary married Arthur Foote and left New York for a life in the west. The Gilders encouraged her to write of her experiences there in addition to her illustration activities. Information about the west, and about the new profession of engineering, was of wide interest. Mary Hallock Foote's first text-plus-illustration publications appeared in 1878, based in the first instance from cut-and-pasted comments that the Gilders abstracted from her letters from the mining community of New Almaden, California (Armstrong 1900:134). She spent 1879 and 1880 in Leadville, Colorado, during which time she completed short stories, illustrations, and her first novels all based on "local color." Their publication established her reputation as a western writer (Armstrong 1900; Quinn 1971:645; Johnson 1980:51, 155-158).

After the Foote's travel in Mexico in 1881, they returned to the east (Maine, New York) where Mary and her son Arthur B. ("Sonny," born 1877) remained until 1884. Arthur Foote closed up their business ties in Colorado after returning from Mexico, spent the winter of 1881-82 in New York City job-hunting, and that spring went out to Idaho (Paul 1972:262-263). Mary stayed at her parents home in New York, where her daughter Elizabeth (Betty) was born in the fall of 1982. Arthur Foote returned to New York in February 1983 full of enthusiasm for a new venture of irrigation engineering in the Boise River Valley (after year of experience in deep mining), and the Foote's course to the stone house in the canyon became set (Paul 1972:266).

Mary Foote and her family lived in Idaho for nearly a decade. Their history during that period is outlined in the following section. From Boise they eventually moved to Grasso Valley, California, as has been mentioned previously, and spent the rest of their lives there. Mary Hallock Foote continued her writing career, and in the 1920s composed a lengthy set of "Reminises" (Paul 1972) that included a long and detailed discussion of the

family's life in Idaho. Her memoir, her son's obituary of his father (Foote 1934), and other historical discussions of both Arthur D. and Mary Hallock Foote provide a strong framework for assessing the significance of the Idaho Foote House as a cultural resource of wide interest.

The Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company

Irrigation agriculture had been conducted in southern Idaho and the Boise River valley from the 1860s, but there were no large-scale projects initiated there until the development of Arthur Foote's scheme. The latter envisioned the construction of up to 75 mi. of irrigation canals (the New York and Idaho canals) that would generally run from the Boise River at its opening from the Boise front. Irrigation water would be provided for some 350,000 acres (Foote [1934:1449] says 600,000 acres) in the rough triangle bordered by the Boise and Snake rivers and the canals (Paul 1972:270, 326). Foote had in late 1882 acquired a deed to the water rights for a location in the approximate area of the 10-AA-96 site (Appendix D). The project was to be developed under the auspices of the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company (IMIC) (Foote 1883) formed in 1883 with General Charles H. Tompkins as president and Arthur Foote as chief engineer. General Tompkins was at that time president of the American Diamond Rock Boring Company of New York, and was to serve as the major fund-raiser; Foote was to design and oversee the construction of the canal (Paul 1972:21-22). Foote also provided the critical water-rights for the Boise River (Appendix D). As originally planned the project needed $1.5 million to finance the first construction stage, and the preliminary work of obtaining water rights, rights-of-way, and survey cost some $4,000 each month (Paul 1972:21-22). The plan was to find financial backers to start the project, and eventually return their investments in part by gold derived from placer mining under company claims and water rights. The original financial supporters of the project were the eastern firm of Pope and Cole, and on the basis of their involvement the Foote family moved to Boise in 1884.

The family's first residence, where they lived with John and Elizabeth (Bessie) Sherman and the two Sherman children, was the Father Mesplie home outside of Boise near Fort Boise (Paul 1972:276-277). Bessie was Mary Foote's older sister, and John Sherman worked for the IMIC from 1883 to 1885. The Company had set up its engineering headquarters in the Boise River canyon property acquired by Foote in 1882, in a board shack and framed tent (Paul 1972:278). Construction was begun immediately on the proposed New York Canal, beginning in the vicinity of the headquarters, but most of the work effort was concentrated on acquisition of water rights and other authorities (Foote 1884). Then disaster struck in 1885.

Pope and Cole, the company's eastern backers, failed in the depression of 1883-85 and their assets (including the IMIC) were acquired by the Keyser steel and iron interests of Baltimore (Keyser Bros. & Co., and Baltimore Cooper Smelting and Rolling Co. [Paul 1972:277, 285]). In June 1885 R. Brent Keyser, president of Baltimore Copper, visited the Boise valley to inspect the irrigation project and advise his family interests as to the wisdom of supporting it. His review appeared to be positive when he left Idaho, but upon returning to the east he fell seriously ill and was not able to complete his report. Consequently Roberet Garrett, then president of the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was sent back to Boise in the fall to complete the review; his advice to the Keyser interests, which was accepted, was to withdraw from the venture (Paul 1972:286).

With the withdrawal of the Keyser interests, retrenchment was required. The decision was made to move the family and company operation back into the Boise Canyon, to the deeded property, and maintain only so much construction effort on the New York Canal as was required to maintain the water right (Paul 1972:277, 285). The Sherman family went to New York for a while, though they soon returned to Boise. The fall of 1885 was spent by Arthur Foote and his engineers constructing a large stone house adjacent to the old shack that had served as the engineering headquarters; the house was to be both residence and company offices. The residents of the house during its primary occupation, from December 1885 to early summer 1889, included Arthur and Mary Foote; their children Arthur B., Betty, and Agnes (born in 1886); their children's teacher and companion, Ellen Wade (Nellie) Linton; nurse Elma (Paul 1972:301); the Chinese cook Charlie Moy (Paul 1972:289); and a young engineer, Charles H. (Harry) Tompkins, Jr., (Paul 1972:295). The Sherman family were frequent visitors, but the Foote family was generally isolated from much social contact during their years in the canyon house. Arthur Foote received little if any salary from the company during the retrenchment years, with almost all support for the family and minimal company operations coming from income derived from the sale of Mary Hallock Foote's articles, books, and illustrations.

With the withdrawl of the Keyser interest in the Company, General Tompkins continued to search for other backers, and in 1887 Henry Villard expressed an interest in supporting it. However, because of other financial problems of his own he did not follow through (Paul 1972:302-303). The search continued. In the meantime Congress in October 1888 authorized a Federal irrigation survey of western lands, to be administered through the U.S. Geological Survey. The irrigation survey's first chief, Captain Clarence E. Dutton, solicited Arthur Foote's participation and in the spring of 1889 Foote signed on as director of the Snake River Valley Surveys (Paul 1972:307-308). He continued to serve as an unsalaried consulting engineer to the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company, where the junior Tompkins took his place as chief engineer. With Foote's plans to spend much of the coming season travelling, the family closed up the Boise River canyon home and moved in to town with the Shermans. Mary Foote took the children and spent the summer in Victoria, British Columbia, and in the fall young Arthur went east to enroll at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire (Paul 1972:309). The rest of the family travelled east for the 1889-90 holiday season, to visit family and friends while Arthur senior reported to the U.S.G.S. in Washington, D.C. Then suddenly the irrigation company returned to life.

During the Footes' 1890 New Year's visit with the Tompkinses in New York, the two families heard that the IMIC paper had been bought by a consortium of New York and London capitalists represented by solicitor Enoch Harvey of New York (Paul 1972:310). On the basis of that the Footes returned to Boise where they resided with the Shermans, began major new construction on the New York Canal, and filed on nearly 3000 acres (a

pre-emption claim, a tree claim, and a desert claim) of land on a mesa 2.5 mi. outside of Boise. Arthur built another house there, with ambitious agricultural and silvicultural plans, and oversaw the new construction project (Paul 1972:321). The canyon house (10-AA-96) was opened again and used as a headquarters for the engineers, and below it construction continued on the New York Canal (Idaho State Historical Society photo 69-25.5; Paul 1972:322) that was to have a capacity of 4000 CFS (Foote 1934:1449). However, the burst of new activity was not to last long.

In the fall of 1890 Enoch Harvey, the solicitor who served as the liason between the IMIC and its New York and London backers, was killed in an accident. Without an intervenor to communicate to the financial backers the long-range possibilities of a project such as the Boise Valley irrigation scheme, the English became disenchanted and withdrew and the New York contingent was unable to carry it alone (Paul 1972:327-328). Without any funds for salary support or to pay construction costs, work stopped with only 6 mi. of the New York Canal completed. The work had been contracted out to a large Denver firm, W. C. Bradbury Company, and in July 1891 Bradbury filled a mechanic's lien against the IMIC. When he received no compensation for that he filed suit against the company in 1893, and in February 1894 purchased the New York Canal at an Ada County sheriff's sale (Murphy 1953:180). In the meantime, the Foote family was living first in their new mesa house outside of Boise, and then at the Sherman family boarding house in Boise until they eventually moved to California in 1895.

During and subsequent to the Foote family's stay in the Boise area, Mary Hallock Foote published several books and articles about life there. *The Chosen Valley* (1892) is a novel about the development of an irrigation project and a family living in the Boise Canyon, and *The Desert and the Sown* (1902) is a further novel using Fort Boise as the background setting. Her "Reminisces" (Paul 1972) include an extensive discussion of the Footes' life in Idaho, particularly during 1884-1891. Her life within the basalt canyon walls around the Foote House, complemented by her husband's geological interests, led her to see parallels between the "angle of repose" of the basalt talus slopes and the development of human lives (Paul 1972:306, 309). This theme was eventually picked up by Wallace Stegner in his 1971 Pulitzer Prize winning novel, *Angle of Repose*, which is strongly modelled on the Foote memoir. It was further developed in Andrew Imbrie's opera of the same name, which is based on Stegner's novel and premiered with the San Francisco Opera in 1976 (Commanday 1976). Thus the remnants of the house in the canyon represent a family, a company, a major economic development, and an important theme in American literature and art (Johnson 1980).

To return to the nineteenth century, the Bradbury Company was not interested in completing and operating a major water irrigation project in Idaho. Thus in 1896 the Company sold the New York Canal (and apparently the associated water rights) to a group of Boise Valley farmers who reconstructed much of its course (Murphy 1953:180). In addition they constructed a Farmers Lateral ditch (Fig. 3) (Idaho State Historical Society photographs nos. 228, 2507, 2508, 2509, 61-165.1) that had a deflecting dam and headgate in the Boise River at the same location as the modern Lucky Peak Dam. The ditch ran along the south side of the Boise River past the

front of the Foote House, and flowed into the New York Canal where it now heads out of the modern Boise Diversion Dam (Fig. 4). Drawdown of the Diversion Dam waters in 1978 exposed the structural uprights of the Farmers Lateral ditch, making it clear that it ran along the river edge just in front of the modern reservoir beach at the mouth of Lydle Gulch. The New York Canal was formally opened in 1909 (Paul 1972:376-377) after the 1908 completion of the Diversion Dam under the aegis of the new U. S. Reclamation Service (Bureau of Reclamation) (Idaho Department of Water Resources 1977:52). Capture of the Boise River waters behind the new dam would have flooded the Farmers Lateral ditch since it created relative slackwater to the approximate location of the modern Lucky Peak Dam.

Since this was only a limited testing program, a complete archival search of the property title to the Foote House was not completed. There is an Ada County record of a patent in the name of Arthur Foote dated 18 February 1914 for property located in Sec. 11, T2N, R3E (Appendix D). This probably includes the Foote House site. The 1917 Ada County assessment rolls record taxes paid by Arthur D. Foote on the same land. However, the 1927 Ada County assessment rolls note that W. E. Johnston, Jr., of 1101 Franklin St., Boise, was taxed on this property. We did locate a record of a land transfer from Arthur B. and Mary Hallock Foote to Mary E. Johnston Donaldson, dated March-April 1923 for Lot 7 of Sec. 2, T3N, R2E for a consideration of $1 (Appendix D). This apparently applies to the Foote's 1890s "mesa house" (in the vicinity of Table Rock?) and is a pro forma record of an earlier purchase. Mary Donaldson may have been related to the Mr. Johnston, who apparently acquired the Foote house property. We did not find any record of the transfer of the 10-AA-96 area from private to public ownership when the Lucky Peak project was developed in the late 1940s, but the house was almost completely destroyed and its vicinity was denuded of vegetation by 1949 (Sappington 1981:Fig.11). Jones did find a notation that the U.S. Corps of Engineers acquired an easement for the Foote House land from the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation on 23 May 1957, but this cannot be documented.

Historical Documentation of the Foote Site Inhabitation

From comments in Mary Hallock Foote's reminisces (Paul 1972) and a review of her published illustrations (many of which used the stone house as a model), as well as comments in Arthur B. Foote's (1934) obituary of his father and historical photographs (Figs. 3, 6-9), it is possible to glean a significant body of information about the Foote House's construction, layout, functions, and associated features.

The first documented Euraoamerican occupation of 10-AA-96 was by a miner named Lytell (Paul 1972:295), but the date of the construction of his home and the period of its occupancy is unknown. It is likely that Lytell built a single room wooden frame building, and that it served as the IMIC engineering headquarters from 1883 until late 1885. The structures on the site in 1884-85 were described by Molly Foote as "a board shack with a stovepipe hole through the roof and a tent" (Paul 1972:278, 283). This structure was converted to a workshop after construction of the Footes'

Fig. 6. The Foote House and outbuildings, looking south across Lydle Gulch, ca. 1885-86. Note the far left frame structure, which is probably the original Lytell cabin. Reprinted with the permission of the Huntington Library.

a

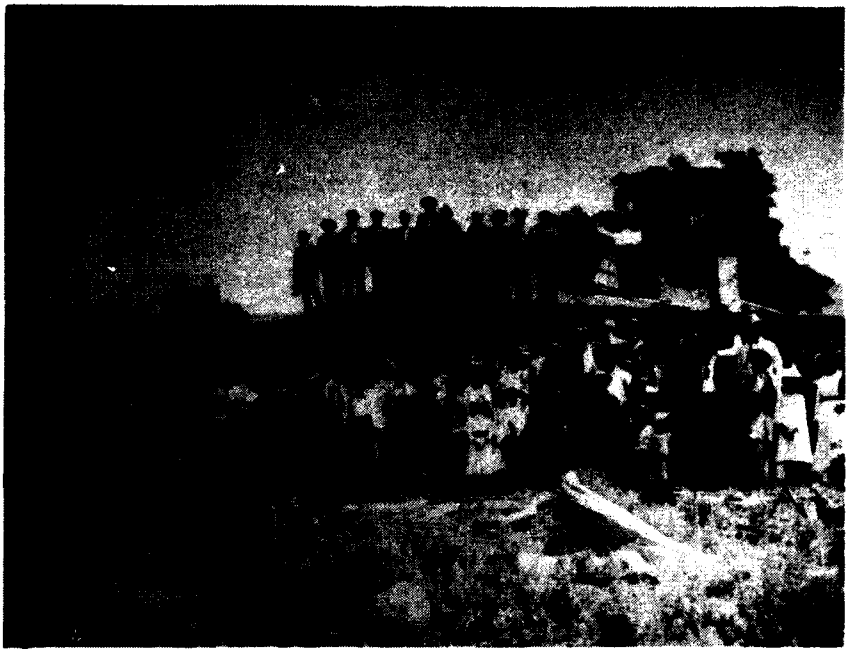
b

Fig. 7. Historic photographs of the Foote House. *a*, the house after construction in late 1885, from the south-southwest (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 2505-A) the child is probably Elizabeth (Betty) Foote accompanied by Nellie Linton; *b*, a later occupation, perhaps in the late 1890s, looking northwest from the hill above the house. The frame structure in the right center may be the original Lytell cabin.

a

b

Fig. 8. The Foote House at the turn of the century. *a*, front view of the house ca. 1897-1898 (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 60-64); *b*, the house ca. 1900-1910, looking northeast (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 2505-B).



a

b

Fig. 9. The Foote House. *a*, the house, 20 June 1900,[sic., the canal was opened in 1909], during the New York Canal opening day festivities, looking north (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 2505); *b*, the Foote House in the 1910s or 1920s, looking north (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 70-10.267).

stone house in late 1885 (Paul 1972:295), and is probably the building illustrated in Figs. 6 (left center) and 7*b* (right center).

The Foote House was constructed in the fall and early winter of 1885, when it was obvious that the IMIC was in financial trouble and that there would be little income to support the company or the Foote family. The house was entirely built by Arthur Foote and with the assistance of his engineering assistants, A. J. Wiley and Harry Tompkins plus Molly Foote and Nellie Linton. It was located on the 30 ft. Pleistocene terrace on the east side of the Boise River just south of Lydle Gulch, and was minimally accessible from the south by horseback trail (Paul 1972:291) that "hugged the shore at the base of the basalt bluffs" on a "wagon road [that] climbed the bluffs themselves" that was said to be a "mere track" (Paul 1972:300). The track apparently went west from the house along the river and then climbed the canyon wall through the drainage 0.25 mi. west of the 10-AA-96; there are remnants of such there today. The trail would then have tied into the Oregon Trail atop the basalt pediment approximately 1 mi. southwest of the Foote House.

Much more travelable was the Boise-Idaho City road (now S. H. 21) that ran along the north and west of the Boise River across from the Foote House. The Footes soon built a wire suspension bridge across the river that "used the natural rock abutments where the future dam was to go in, anchoring two wire cables to these bridge piers" (Paul 1972:291). It is our understanding that the dam had always been intended by Foote to be located at the Boise Canyon mouth, where the present Diversion Dam is placed. A bridge placed there would have required a 1.5-2 mi. walk or horseback ride along the south shore from the crossing to the house. However, when the Diversion Dam reservoir was drawn down in 1978, iron rings set into the basalt bedrock on the east side of Discovery Park were visible. We think we also saw a ring in the basalt on the east side of the river directly across from the Park, just to the north of the mouth of Lydle Gulch. This location is a much more functional site for the Foote suspension bridge, and the Dicovery Park flat would have been an appropriate location for the Foote stables. Thus, most of the transportation to and from the Foote House from 1886 until the early 1890s was by way of the bridge and the Idaho City road.

The house itself was an architectural witness to A. D. Foote's experience in California, Mexico, and Idaho, and was of a bungalow style (Figs. 6-9) that was the first such in the area (*Idaho Statesman*, 3 December 1916, 2nd sec., p. 1). It is described by son, Arthur B. Foote (1934:1449) thus:

> For headquarters and a home, with characteristic originality, [Arthur D. Foote] built a house near the site of the diversion dam, of the materials at hand, with walls two feet thick, of the rough basalt rock, using mud for mortar and for plastering the interior walls and partitions.

The basalt was quarried from local sources, the quarring effort undoubtedly being little more than collection of material from the extensive talus slopes at the base of the basalt canyon walls. The thick walls were set into trenches of undescribed depth (Paul 1972:292). The "mud" used for mortar was probably a Portland cement made from materials at hand. Foote in 1887 had been involved with the unsuccessful development of a Portland cement plant near Santa Cruz, California, and was very familiar with the manufacturing requirements of the material (Foote 1934:1449). Molly Foote commented that he made "a perfect wall plaster out of the native earth we stood on, of its own soft color and a better cement than any we could have put into the walls themselves" (Paul 1972:292).

The thick walls, deepset windows, and broad sheltered, low-walked verandas on the south and west sides of the house are reminiscent of California and Mexican styles, and were particularly appropriate in the hot Boise Canyon. The supplemental veranda posts and upper chimneys were made of brick, probably purchased from Boise Valley kilns. The metal for the roof, chimney stacks, and the window panes also had to be purchased. Most of the rest of the construction materials were made or found as raw materials by the Footes and their helpers.

The porches stretched the full length of the house front, and along 3/4 of the south side. They were bounded on the outside edge by low masonry walls that appear to have been about 15 in. (38 cm) high on their inner side, and probably had a floor of planks laid parallel to their width (Paul 1976:3, 6). They appear to have had only a single entrance which had a single low wooden step leading to it in the center of the front path (Fig. 7a) (Paul 1972:297; 1976:3).

Inside the house, the lower level was apparently divided into four or perhaps five basic rooms, three of which opened into one another (Paul 1972:293). The main front entrance faced west, and consisted of low steps up the veranda and entrance into a sitting room in the southwest quarter of the house where Molly Foote had her writing desk. Opening from that in the center of the southern half of the house was the dining room (Appendix A, Fig. 20a). An illustration that accompanies the publication of *The Chosen Valley* (Foote 1892:72) suggests that the kitchen was in the far southeast corner of the house, in the ell with the high window that provided a view of the downriver Boise Canyon. The function of the northeast corner room is presently unknown. However, it might also have been the office of A. D. Foote, similar to another *Chosen Valley* illustration (Foote 1892:704). It may thus have been walled off from the family activity area in the southern half of the house. The northwest corner, which was walled off (and perhaps to provide a bearing wall for the upper story) was the "Junior's room" (Paul 1972:308) or the "engineer's office" (Paul 1972:295) complete with "stowaway places." This apparently was the residence of Harry Tompkins, and may also have been the office from with A. D. Foote operated though it is more likely the later had his own separate workspace.

All of the rooms downstairs had low ceilings, with doors just above 6 ft. 4 in., deep window seats, long casement windows, and open fireplaces with chimneys of basalt. The fireplaces were apparently all set into the

exterior walls, at either end of the north and south sides (Fig. 7*a*). The wooden floors were all stained, and there were home-constructed seats, cupboards, and bookshelves with closets below for storage (Paul 1972:295). Several Mary Hallock Foote illustrations (Foote 1892:702; Paul 1972:294) suggest that there was wainscotting around the outer walls reaching up perhaps 4 ft. from the floor. She herself comments that the walls were fawn-colored plaster, with sage green painted woodwork (Paul 1972:293).

Some sort of cellar may have been constructed under the southeast corner of the building, since there was apparently an air vent set into the base of the southern wall toward the east end (Fig. 6) (Paul 1972:297).

The upstairs had at least two rooms built under the sloping roof with dormer windows extending to the north, west, and south. There is no indication of the location of the staircase. The senior Footes bedroom included either the southern or the western dormer (Paul 1972:300), and there was a "neat room" in which the children slept (Paul 1972:300-301). The upper story apparently had a single wood-burning stove toward the northeast corner, since there was a stovepipe there (Fig. 7*a*). Whether Nellie Linton and the nurse slept in the same room with the children (which is likely) or had their own room is not documented. Further, there is no documentation as to where the cook, Charlie Moy, was housed; he probably was housed in an outbuilding.

Molly Foote's descriptions of the canyon house indicate that it was a well constructed, functionally well designed structure that was energy efficient and easy to maintain while still being relatively comfortable. As a home for five adults (assuming the cook slept elsewhere) and three small children, it clearly afforded little individual privacy. However, despite their minimal income (most of it derived from the sale of her writings and illustrations) it was a gracious home with a sophisticated library and paintings on the walls. It was also an efficient office, and with the workshops behind served as a location for engineering experiments and bookbinding activities.

Winter firewood and fencepost raw material were provided by driftwood from the Boise River (Paul 1972:290). The men constructed a waterhole and homemade windmill nearby, perhaps back up the gulch, with a ditch that watered a kitchen garden (Paul 1972:284, 298). There was a wooden post and wire fence constructed down in the gulch (Fig. 6) (Paul 1972:291), but no documentation of its purpose though perhaps it was to keep horses coralled or protect the garden. Sheep were occasionally moved through the area, higher up the Lydle Creek drainage, and when they came through they disturbed the water flow down the gulch and affected the Foote's private irrigation system (Paul 1972:298). The whole operation was relatively self-sufficient, though relying on food supplies, mail, and visitors from town; it was a haven in which to wait out the economic storm.

There is an historical record of the Foote family's occupation of the house from late 1885 until early 1889, and of its use again as an engineering headquarters in 1890-91. We have found no other written information of its inhabitation. However, there is a photographic record of

the site that indicates that it was lived in after the IMIC collapsed. One photograph (Fig. 7*b*) may have been taken in the late 1890s and suggests that the house was being occupied again. The vegetation had grown significantly since the building's construction (Figs. 6, 7*a*). There also appear to have been some structural changes, with the southeast chimney having been painted a light color and the sheet iron stacks having been removed from the northeast and southeast chimneys. In addition, the Boise River, in the background appears to be free-flowing, with a ditch cut along its eastern shore. However, another photo with an ascribed 1887-1889 date (Fig. 8*a*) suggests that the house was abandoned then. In this illustration the southwest corner chimney is collapsed and the structure appears generally deteriorated. The same general appearance is evident in the undated photo illustrated as Fig. 3, which because of the lateral ditch in front of it must date between 1896 and 1908. Note that there is no bridge crossing the river in front of the house and a well used road goes from the house west along the south side of the river. Two other photos (Figs. 8*b*, 9*a*) are ascibed to 1909 and again suggest that the structure was uninhabited then and was easily accessible.

The apparently most recent photograph of the Foote House as an intact structure (Fig. 9*b*) is undated but includes three individuals whose clothing styles suggest the period 1910-1920. The edge of a tent showing behind the house further suggests that the complex was being occupied, and the southwest chimney was intact with its stack in place. It should be noted that Fig. 7*b*, with its tent behind the house, intact southwest chimney, and mature vegetation may illustrate this same time period; the poor quality of the latter photo makes identifications difficult. At the same time, there is a description of the house published in the *Idaho Statesman* on 3 December 1916 (2nd sec., p. 1) that states that the house was then deserted.

There is thus clear historic documentation for the occupation of 10-AA-72 during the Lytell period and during the Foote/IMIC period. After 1891, there are photographic suggestions that the house was reoccupied once or twice, perhaps in the late 1890s and again in the 1910s to 1920s. The basic function of the complex has always been domestic, though there have been mining and engineering activities associated with it over time.

2. PROJECT METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Field Mapping and Test Excavations

Test excavations in and around the Foote House site (Fig. 5) were conducted from 7 June through 18 June 1977. Test pits 1-9 were all directly associated with the Foote House, and their stratigraphy and contents are described and analyzed in detail in this report. Test units were also placed in the beach deposits at the mouth of Lydle Gulch (Pit z). The Gulch floor northeast of the Foote House (Pit *y*, 10-AA-72 Test pits 1 and 2), and atop the Pleistocene terrace remnant well north of the Foote House (Pit *x*). These latter units were part of a search for an in situ deposit of prehistoric cultural materials that might be adversely impacted by the proposed second outlet construction. Pits *x*, *y*, and z proved to be culturally sterile. The 10-AA-72 testing program grew to be a complex venture, and is presented in detail elsewhere (Sappington 1981).

Approximately 30 work-days of field effort were devoted to the historic site investigation around 10-AA-96. The purpose of the testing program was to determine the location, condition, contents, and integrity of the architectural and archaeological materials at the site. An additional goal was to recover by recordation or collection those cultural resources presently exposed on the surface. To accomplish this a topographic map of the site vicinity was drafted (Fig. 5) and a more specific map of the foundation was drawn (Fig. 10). Surface artifacts were collected from inside the structure, in the yard around it, and in the thinly deposted dump area along the gulch slope north of the house. In complement, test pits were placed in these three functional areas.

A site datum was established 4 m north of the northwest corner of the house foundation (Fig. 10). The site was then laboriously cleared of sagebrush using axes and hatchets (Fig. 11*a*, *b*). Nine test units were laid out from the site datum, oriented to architectural or slope constraints rather than to cardinal directions in most cases. The pits were of varying dimensions from 1 to 4 m^2 in area. Excavation was generally in 10 cm levels (again varying because of architectural and slope constraints) to the base of the historic occupation. Both trowelling and skim shovelling were standard techniques, and all sediments were dry screened through 1/4 in. hardward mesh.

Four areas in or adjacent to the Foote House were tested to provide structural and (if possible) functional information (Fig. 10). Test Pit 1 was placed inside the northeast corner of the foundation to provide details about the foundation construction and perhaps about the function of this area. Test Pit 2 was on the outside of the northwest corner of the building, on the western side in an area presumed to have been the floor of the verandas. Unit 3 was located inside the foundation, in the southeast corner of the north-western corner structure that was presumed to represent

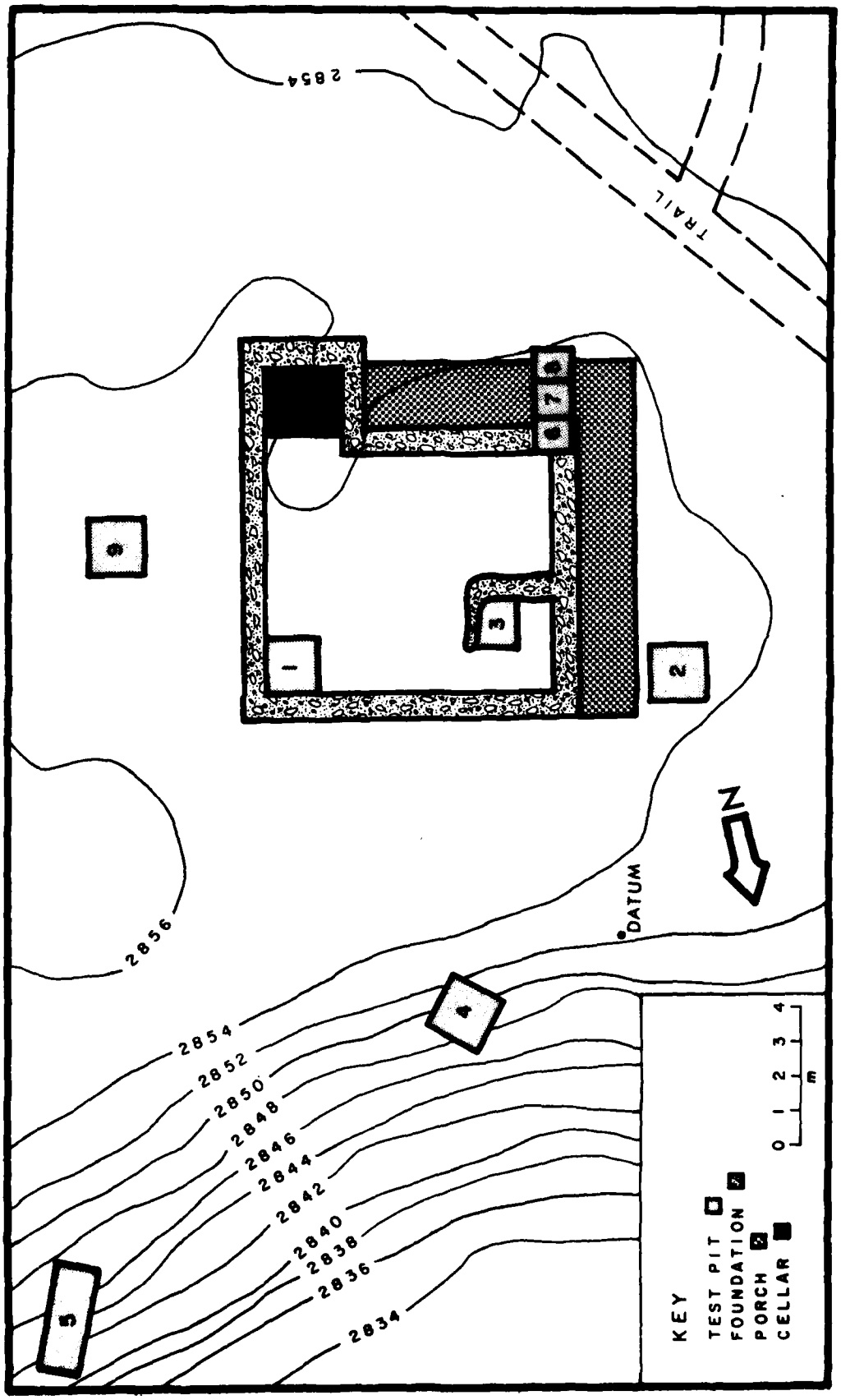
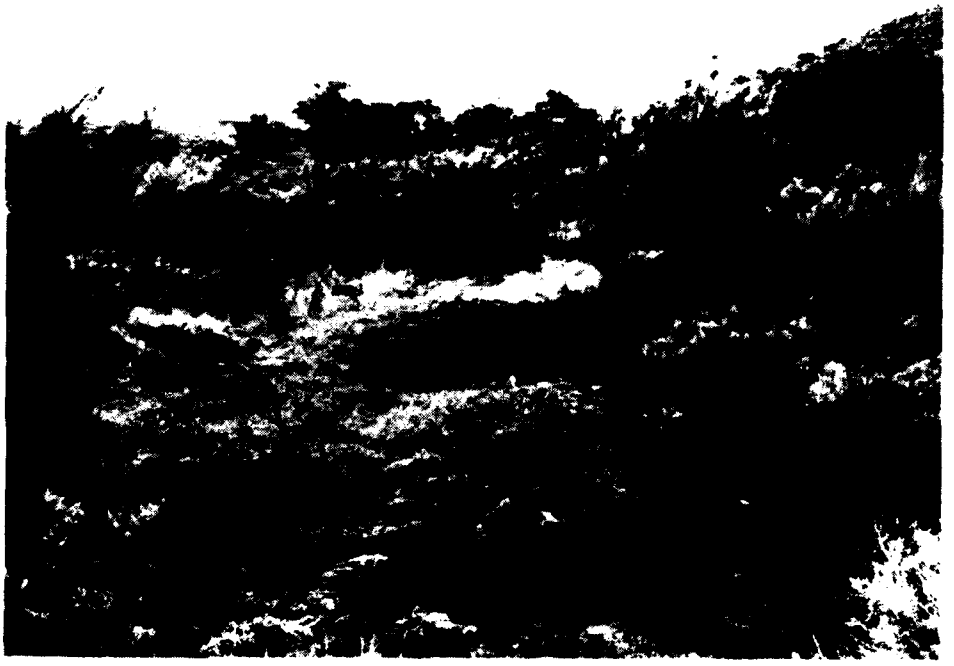


Fig. 10. Topographic map of the 10-AA-96 site with locations of house foundation and test pits.



a

b

Fig. 11. The Foote House site before excavation. *a*, looking east along the south wall of the house across the cellar before removal of brush; *b*, after brush removal, looking across the south wall of the house foundation.

"the Junior's room." Finally test pits 6, 7, and 8 crosscut the main house exterior wall, and the veranda floor in the southwest corner of the structure.

To the rear (east) of the structure, Test Pit 9 (Fig. 10) was a search for information about possible outbuildings. Our archival search has not been complete enough yet to identify the specific location of the Lytell cabin/workshop or other structures around the house, hence Test Pit 9 was rather randomly placed. Two additional units were excavated into the slope north of the site because (1) that area would be most vulnerable to damage by the proposed outlet construction, and (2) there was a thin litter of trash on the surface and it might have subsurface integrity as an historic dump.

Field records include sketch maps and photographs of each unit, general sites maps and photos, and a supervisor's log of work.

After completion of the testing program all excavations were covered with perforated black plastic sheeting and were backfilled. In addition, a barbed wire fence was placed around the structural remains and the area posted to keep out trespassers.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation; Literature and Archival Review

All archaeological materials recovered from the fieldwork were returned to the Laboratory of Anthropolgy where they were cleaned, inventoried, identified, and bagged or boxed for long-term curation. Metal items were carefully cleaned and preserved. Artifact numbers were assigned in the laboratory using a trinomial designation keyed to piece provenience so that it identifies master unit and level and laboratory and individual number. The artifact collection, with associated field notes, photographs, and other records will be kept on permanent file with the Southwestern Idaho Regional Archaeological Center, Idaho State Historical Society, Boise.

Despite the limitations of funds and time, some search was made of archival records of the Foote House occupation. Deed and tax assessment records for Ada County were reviewed, as were the photographic files of the Idaho State Historical Society. The reminisces of Mary Hallock Foote (Paul 1972) were particularly gleaned for information about the Foote House. More detailed searches of these records and those of the Foote family, which are now held by the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, are appropriate.

3. THE FOOTE HOUSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (10-AA-96)

The General Area and Its Stratigraphy

The Foote House site is generally characterized by thin archaeological deposits associated with architectural features that are only minimal structural expressions of the buildings as they are historically described and illustrated. The main house walls are presently represented by low mounds of rubble that cover relatively stable wall bases perhaps 0.5-1.5 (north wall) ft. high. The cellar in the southeast corner of the house is collapsed in on itself, and the rubble there presumably protects relatively intact masonry or earthen walls. Test pits excavated into the house or back yard (nos. 1-3, 6-9) exhibited a generally homogeneous weakly developed soil of tan sandy aeolian silt over the gravel of the basal Pleistocene terrace. Some levels in the house had a layer of compact melted mortar. Finally, test pits 4 and 5 in the trash area along the gulch has a thin black greasy humic soil over the gravel terrace slope.

Test Pit 1

This 2 x 2 m pit was excavated inside the northeast corner of the Foote House (Fig. 10). The first two levels, to a depth of 20 cm, cleared the entire square. Basalt masonry blocks from the exterior walls were collapsed across the surface of the unit, and were first cleared off. Similar materials extended down into the soil matrix through the first excavation level, to 10 cm depth. At this level, in the northwest quadrant of the unit, a thin layer of charcoal was encountered that overlay a layer of an adobe-like material that was probably melted plaster or mortar, and was approximately 2 cm thick. Removal of this hard layer exposed the top of a horizontal panel of 5 x 75 in. wooden boards (Fig. 12*a*) that were again approximately 2 cm thick. The panel in some cases was coated on its upper surface with a thin layer of a tar-like substance, with another thin layer or pieces of paper on that; there was no discernible pattern on the paper. The boards were held together by cut nails drived both down into the boards or to connect adjacent pieces, and there were two thin metal disks held to the wood with center tacks. The panel rested directly on fine silty soil. Whether the wooden remnants are of first story flooring, wainscotting, the upper story ceiling/flooring, or roofing materials is indeterminate.

The northeast quadrant of Test Pit 1 was excavated to a total depth of 95 cm to uncover the inner face of the basal portions and foundation of the exterior house walls (Fig. 12*b*). The wall extended to 60 cm depth and was of rectangularly dressed basalt blocks of varying sizes and some granitic and quartizitic alluvial cobbles, all held together with a relatively sandy mortar. The foundation, of more irregularly shaped basalt cobbles and boulders that appeared less formally shaped, was 6-9 cm wider than the wall above it, the added width providing a footing ledge. The foundation mortar

a

b

c

Fig. 12. Test pits 1 and 2. *a*, Test Pit 1, looking east across the wooden panel; the unit has been cleared to 20 cm depth; *b*, Test Pit 1, northeast corner exposed to 95 cm depth, with inner face of upper exterior wall resting on the wider basalt foundation so as to provide a footing ledge; *c*, Test Pit 2, looking east at the outside profile of the porch foundation (30 cm depth). Scale is in 1 in. increments.

was less sandy, more silty. The foundation was 30-35 cm in height, extending to a depth of 90-95 cm where it rested on an apparently undisturbed silty C horizon.

Few artifacts were found within this test pit, most of them being cut nails. There was no evidence of the specific function of this area of the structure.

Test Pit 2

This 2 x 2 m unit was excavated outside the northwest corner of the presumed porch foundation to 30 cm depth. The foundation was exposed along the east wall of the pit (Fig. 12*c*) and consisted of dressed basalt blocks with some river cobbles overlying (at 30 cm depth) the apparently undisturbed silty terrace sediments. There were again few associated artifacts, most of them being cut nails or glass fragments, but there was a scatter of small chert, obsidian, and quartzite debitage flakes throughout the unit.

Test Pit 3

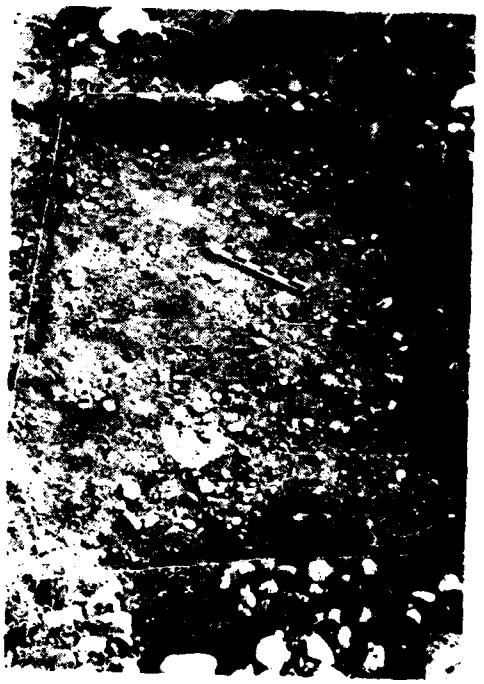
This 2 x 2 m unit was placed in the southeast corner of what was presumed to be the northwest room of the house, adjacent to a large pile of basalt blocks that was probably the rubble of, and surrounding the lower portion of, an interior masonry wall. No such interior wall was found. At 10 cm depth the apparent end of a concrete slab was exposed extending out of the southern test pit wall (Fig 13*a*). The slab was 5.5 cm (2 in.) thick and 76 cm (30 in.) wide, and exposed for some 40 cm (16 in.) of its length. The slab's function could not be determined, and while it may have served as a fireplace foundation or mantle it is not associated with known fireplace locations.

Excavations were continued in this unit to a total depth of approximately 70 cm (Fig. 13*a*); the lower levels to 60 cm depth had only sparse artifact associations and the 60-70 cm level appeared to be into the upper apparently undisturbed Pleistocene terrace deposits.

Test Pit 4

This 2 x 2 m unit was excavated at the top of the Lydle Gulch slope north of the house (Fig. 10), in a thin soil with some surface litter of trash that suggested there might be an historic dump there that would be impacted by the proposed construction. The unit was excavated only to 10-20 cm depth depending on the slope and had no features and only a minimal artifact association (Fig. 13*b*).

a



b

c

Fig. 13. Test pits 3-5. *a*, Test Pit 3 within the Foote House, looking west across the unit excavated to approximately 60 cm depth, with the concrete slab exposed in the southern wall; *b*, Test Pit 4, looking south across its base at 10-20 cm depth; *c*, Test Pit 5, looking downslope (northeast) across its 10 cm depth.

Test Pit 5

This 1 x 2 m unit was excavated into the southern slope of Lydle Gulch to the northeast of the Foote House (Figs. 5, 10) to test for a possible dump location. The pit was dug only to 10 cm depth before apparently undisturbed Pleistocene gravels were encountered; there were no features in the unit and few associated artifacts (Fig. 13*c*).

Test Pits 6, 7, and 8

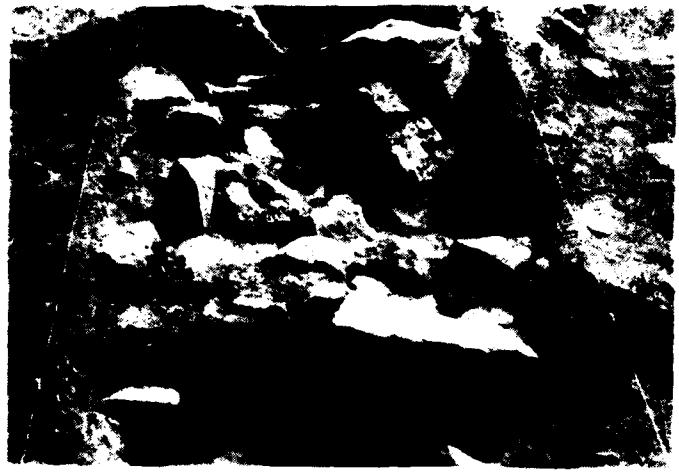
These adjacent units were extended as a 1 x 4 m excavation to the south from the southeast corner of the Foote House, from what was presumed to be the west end of the southern exterior wall across the porch floor and the foundation of the porch wall (Figs. 7*a*, 10). Test unit 6 was a minimal excavation, being primarily a clearing of the surface rubble to expose the apparent core of the exterior wall (Fig. 14*a*). The excavation of Test Pit 7, to the south of unit 6, resulted in the exposure of the southern face of the exterior wall (Fig. 14*b*) and the excavation into a hard compacted soil unit that is presumed to have been the porch or veranda floor. No associated wood planking or basalt block surface was in evidence there, and the area extended 1.7 m (5.5 ft.) to the south between the exterior wall and the inner face of a southern porch wall foundation. Test Pit 8 was a further southern exposure of the exterior of the porch wall, which was constructed of masonry blocks and alluvial cobbles (Fig. 14*c*) and was approximately 45 cm (18 in.) wide. Unit 8 was excavated to approximately 50 cm depth in its southern section to expose the 30 cm high porch foundation, and there were few artifacts (though including both prehistoric lithic debitage and historic metal items) in association with the entire 6-8 unit complex.

Test Pit 9

This 2 x 2 m unit was located just east of the Foote House (Fig. 10) in search of evidence of outbuildings or special use areas. No evidence of these was found, and there were few associated artifacts. There were concentrations of charcoal in the upper 10 cm, but these did not extend further through the deposits. The unit was excavated to a total depth of 55 cm where apparently undisturbed terrace gravels were encountered (Fig. 14*d*).

The Artifacts

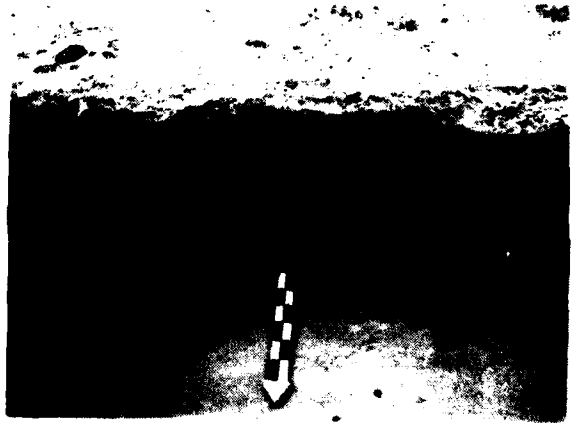
A total of 3481 artifacts, most of them fragments, were recovered from the Foote House test excavations (Appendix E) and were analytically separated into four major categories based on their material: glass, ceramic, nail, and "other." It should be noted that the "other material" category included 43 small lithic flakes that were found scattered across the deposits. Marian F. Conway has commented (letter to R. Knudson, 25 May 1977) about her grandfather: "You asked about arrowheads. There was a nice collection of A. D. Foote's and I remember he told us some came from Idaho."



a

b

c



d

Fig. 14. Test pits 6-9, the rubble of the exterior wall core. *a*, Test Pit 6, the face of the southern exterior wall, looking north; *b*, Test Pit 7, and the outer face of the southern porch wall, looking north; *c*, Test Pit 8, looking north; *d*, Test Pit 9 at 55 cm depth, looking south.

However, it is unlikely that the small tertiary reduction flakes found around the Foote House represent an historic example of curation. They are more likely the remnants of some prehistoric use of the terrace area, perhaps in association with the Lydle Gulch site occupations, but are of limited scientific significance.

Most of the 1644 glass artifacts recovered were from bottle fragments though a number of chimney and window pane fragments were also found. Some bottle bases are embossed with the bottler's initials (Fig. 15*a-d*). These include "A.M.F. & C$\overset{\circ}{-}$", dating 1895-1911 (Toulouse 1971:44); "Wis G Co. MILW," dating 1881-1885 (Toulouse 1971:54) (Fig. 15*b*); and "A.B.CO." dating 1905-1916 (Toulouse 1971:30)(Fig. 15*d*). One proprietary medicine bottle fragment is embossed "NG's COVER SUMPT" on the body (Fig. 15*f*), and was a medicinal known as "Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption" produced in 1885-1895 (Wilson 1971:53, 124).

The 99 ceramic artifacts were divided into three groups based on the paste type. These types are earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain.

Earthenware is fired at a lower temperature than stoneware and porcelain. The paste is less vitreous and therefore has greater porosity. Of the 49 earthenware artifacts recovered, most are white glazed though brown, blue, and green transferwares are represented. The only potter's mark recovered was on a white earthenware fragment found on the surface. This mark on a plate base reads "HOMER LAUGHLIN HOTEL CHINA" (Fig. 14*e*). The manufacturer, located in Liverpool, Ohio, used this mark from 1898 until at least 1909 (Barber 1976:111).

Stoneware is fired at hotter temperatures than is earthenware, making it more vitreous though still having a granular appearing paste. It is impervious to water and was usually used for storage vessels. Most of the 33 stoneware artifacts from the site were crock fragments (Fig. 15*h, i*) though one ginger jar lid (Fig. 15*g*) was recovered.

Porcelain is fired at a high temperature melting the paste until it is glass-like. Seventeen fragments of this ceramic type were recovered, including an electrical insulator, a button, and dinerware vessel fragments. All but one of the latter, which had a gray transfer design, were white glazed.

The 1490 metal artifacts are listed in three categories: iron, brass, and white. White includes grayish to white metals such as zinc, lead, tin, and aluminum, since it is often difficult to differentiate these metals visually.

Iron artifacts were the most common (96%) metal items. Most of these were cut (421) or wire (211) nails, though hinge fragments, locks (Fig. 16*a*), farm tools, cans, and a clock (Fig. 16*b*) were also recovered.

Most of the 52 brass artifacts were cartridges of shotgun shell bases (Fig. 16*d-k*), including (with headstamps):

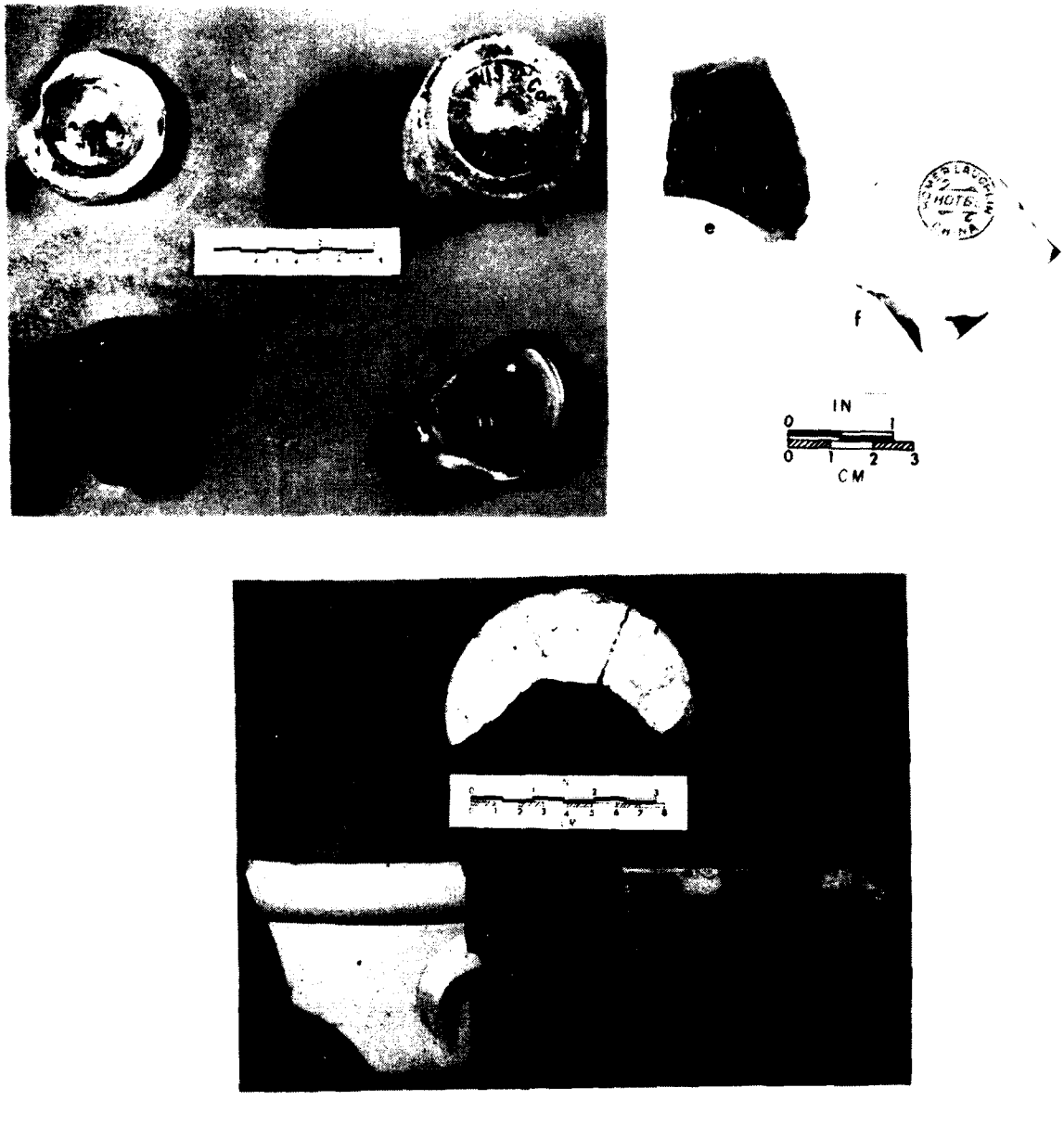


Fig. 15. Recovered glass and ceramic artifacts. *a*, aqua bottle with three dots and line; *b*, aqua bottle base with "WIS G Co MILW;" *c*. brown bottle base with "& CO;" *d*, aqua bottle base with "A.B.Co;" *e*, aqua bottle body fragment with "NG'S COVER SUMPT;" *f*, white earthenware plate base fragment with "HOMER LAUGHLIN HOTEL CHINA;" *g*, unglazed stoneware ginger jar lid fragments; *h*, grey glazed stoneware crock fragments; *i*, brown glazed stoneware crock fragment. Artifacts *a* and *d* (lot C.1.73) and *f* (lot C.1.16) are from the surface collection made in the Gulch dump area; all others are from Test Pit 5, from lots 5.1.4 (*g*), 5.1.5 (*h,i*), 5.1.12 (*e*), and 5.1.13 (*b,c*).

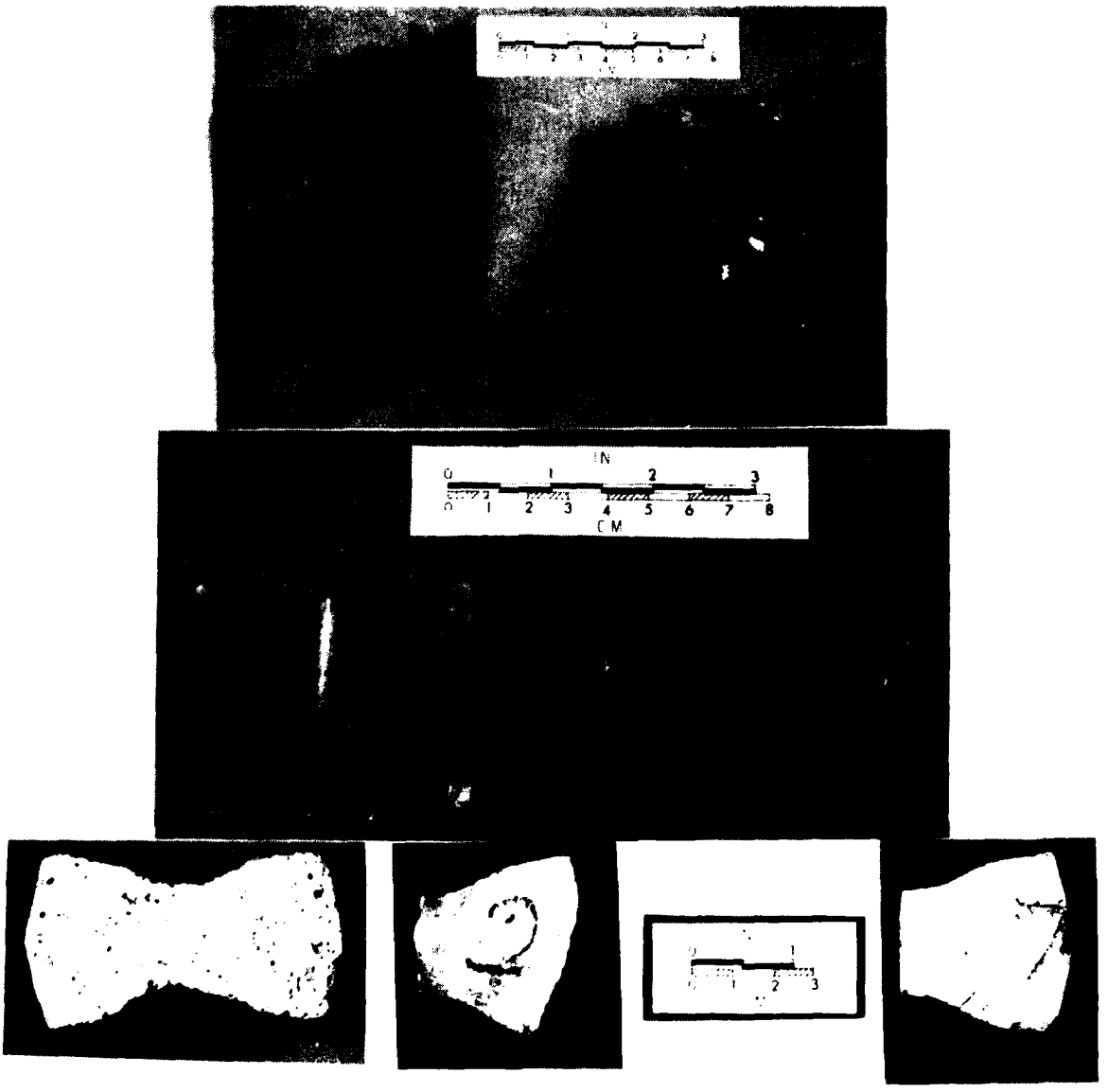


Fig. 16. Recovered metal and cement artifacts. *a*, iron mortise door lock; *b*, iron and brass clock frame and gears; *c*, iron key for tumbler lock; *d*, .40-.70 centerfire brass cartridge; *e*, .38 S & W brass cartridge; *f*, .32 centerfire brass cartridge; *g*, .30 centerfire brass cartridge; *h*, .22 long rimfire brass cartridge; *i*, .50 rimfire brass cartridge; *j*, 12 ga. brass shotgun shell base with "W.R.A. Co. RIVAL;" *k*, 12 ga. brass shotgun shell base with "W.R.A. Co. NEW CLUB;" *l*, concrete piece without incised number; *m*, concrete fragment with incised "2;" *n*, concrete fragment with incised "17." Most of these came from surface collections to the east of the house foundations (*e*,*f* [lot A.1.1], in the house itself (*a* [B.1.10], *b* [B.1.11], *c* [B.1.6], *i*, [B.1.4]), or from the trash area at the edge of the gulch (*j* [C.1.11]). The concrete pieces (*l*, *m*, *n*) are from the surface either to the east of the house [A.1.4] or along the gulch edge [C.1.12]. Pieces found within the test pits include *d* [5.1.17], *h* [3.2.9], and *k* [2.2.4].

Shotgun shell bases

12 gauge
"W.R.A. Co. RIVAL"
"U.M.C. Co."
16 gauge
"REMINGTON EXPRESS"

Cartridges

.22 cal. rim fire
long
"U, P, SUPER X, US"
short
.25 cal. centerfire
"U.M.C. Co."
"US"
.30 cal. centerfire
"W.R.A. Co."
.32 cal. centerfire
"W.R.A. Co."
.38 cal. centerfire
"W"
"Smith & Wesson"
"U.M.C. Co."
.40-.70 centerfire
"W.R.A. Co."

The other artifacts include a host of materials such as stone, bone, leather, paper, wood, shell, mortar and cement, and graphite. All 33 leather fragments were from shoes. Nine of the 16 mortar and cement artifacts were approximately 1 in. thick and shaped like a bow tie if not broken (Fig. 15 *l-n*). Each was made of a different mixture of silt and sand and all but one were broken in the center. Each fragment has an incised numeral on the top. These may have been produced as mortar mixture tests and could be the remains of Arthur D. Foote's house construction experiments to develop a mortar out of local materials.

The Nails

Both cut and wire nails were recovered in the 10-AA-96 test excavations. Cut nails are those formed by being cut from plate iron (Nelson 1968:4), and are rectangular in cross section. Wire nails are formed by cutting round wire stock to the desired length and then heading it (Nelson 1968:9).

Both wire and cut nails have been produced since the late 1700s but nails produced for use in construction in North America were generally cut until the 1890s. However, the relative proportions of cut and wire nail production in North America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries varied significantly (Priess 1974:25).

Year	Cut (million kegs)	%	Wire (million kegs)	%
1886	8.0	94	0.5	6
1890	5.0	65	3.0	35
1900	1.5	17	7.25	83
1913	1.0	7	13.0	93

For a number of reasons, wire nail production did not predominate until after 1890. First, tests conducted in 1884 showed cut nails to have better holding power than wire nails (Priess 1974:25). In addition to this there was the prejudice against a new product, as opposed to the known reliability and trust in cut nails.

The vertical distribution of cut and wire nail percentages in the Foote House excavation is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Percentages of cut and wire nails recovered at the Foote House in 1977 test excavations

Test Pit	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
	% cut	% wire	% cut	% wire	% cut	% wire	% cut	% wire
1	0	0	67	33	65	35	N	N
2	38	62	54	46	50	50	100	0
3	83	17	80	20	76	24	20	80
4	36	64	N	N	N	N	N	N
5	18	82	N	N	N	N	N	N
6	63	37	N	N	N	N	N	N
7	93	7	80	20	N	N	N	N
8	83	17	83	17	N	N	N	N
9	54	46	33	67	67	33	N	N

Note: Levels are each approximately 10 cm in depth; N = an unexcavated level.

The nail distribution suggests that there is significance of the archaeological deposits, thin as they are. Test Pits 4 and 5, on the Lydle Gulch slope, have highest frequencies of more recent wire nails. Unit 1 in the house produced a very high frequency of cut nails, which would be even more obvious if the nails observed in the wooden panel and left in place were to be counted here. Test Pit 3, in the "Junior's room," is again predominated by cut nails; the higher frequency of wire nails in Level 4 is a reflection of a small sample size (one cut, four wire, three fragments). Test Pit 2, in the front of the house, has mostly cut nails at the base of the units and more wire nails toward the top; Test Pit 9, at the rear of the

house, reflects the same pattern. Finally, test pits 6-8 across the southern porch are predominated by cut nails.

The Site as a Cultural Historical Remnant

The architecture of the Foote House has been generally described on the basis of archival records, and the archaeological evidence from the limited testing program reported here can be little other than confirmatory. The nearly complete absence of features other than the wall bases and foundations suggests that the house was deliberately dismantled at some point, probably for its materials. There seems to be no record of its use after the early 1920s and in the late 1940s it was only an empty foundation. The charcoal found in some of the test excavations is minimal and certainly does not suggest that the structure suffered a major fire. Local informants comment that the site has been a favorite picnicking area for Boiseans since the 1890s, but surely the structure would not have been so thoroughly dismantled if the action was only by occasional souvenir collectors.

Without more thorough clearing of rubble from around the walls the dimensions of the structure are only speculative. However, its exterior size appears to be approximately 30 ft. (9 m) from front to back along the north wall (excluding the porch) with the east or back wall being approximately 36 ft. (11 m) long. The front porch or veranda must have been approximately 33 ft. (10 m) across, the house front itself was ca. 28 ft. (8.5 m) wide. The far southwest corner of the structure had a large cellar underneath it and as discussed previously may have been the kitchen; we did not investigate that area since to do so would have involved complicated excavation outside of the scope of our contract. We did not actually encounter an interior masonry wall running east-west through the front of the house, but cannot exclude the existence of such a structure since there is a concentration of masonry blocks piled up in a linear arrangement in that area.

In general the wall construction was of masonry blocks (with some alluvial cobbles) laid to form flat exterior faces, with a heavy masonry and block core. The exterior walls rested on a wider foundation, the extra width providing a footing ledge for flooring. The exterior walls were said by A. B. Foote to be 2 ft. thick, and our trenching of the porch indicated that the outer porch wall was approximately 12-15 in. wide. Somewhere within the house, either as flooring, roofing (including soffitting), or wainscotting, panels of 5 x 0.75 in. wood were used. Samples taken across the area suggest that a sandier mortar matrix was used in the wall construction, and that a siltier, finer textured plaster covered the interior walls. The house appears to have been constructed almost exclusively with cut nails, though wire nails may have been used for repairs to the structure during post-1891 use of the building.

No evidence of outbuildings was found, nor was a major dump located. The latter was discovered in 1980 lying on the Boise River slope southwest of the house, and its contents are reported elsewhere (Jones 1981).

As discussed earlier, archival evidence suggests that the Foote House site had several periods of historic occupation. Few datable artifacts were recovered during the 1977 archaeological testing program to confirm or deny this. Those few that do provide some temporal controls of stratigraphic contexts are indentified in Table 2, and their temporal assignments are illustrated in Fig. 17.

There is no specific evidence of the site's inhabitation by the miner Lytell some time prior to 1883. Considering that the Lytell cabin was still in good habitable shape in 1883, to provide housing for the IMIC engineers, it was probably of relatively recent construction. Thus, evidence of its use would be difficult to differentiate from that of the Foote family and IMIC operations of the 1883-1891 period. The archival information complemented by the temporal markers from the testing program suggest that we group the 1881-1900 period of use of 10-AA-96 as "Occupation 1" (Fig. 17).

The evidence for re-occupation of the Foote House complex after the turn of the century is quixotic. There is a photographic suggestion of its inhabitation in the 1910s-1920s; there are artifacts manufactured during this period that are found in archaeological contexts. There is also a clear record of the site's use as a casual picnicking area throughout this period, and the human agency behind the artifact's disposition in and around the site is indeterminate. Thus, on the basis of the presently gathered information we suggest that this period be identified as "Occupation 2" (Fig. 17) and that there be a more thorough archival review of the question of twentieth century occupancy of 10-AA-96.

The archaeological evidence from the 1977 testing program would support the archival suggestion that the Foote House complex was almost exclusively used for domestic functions. Those operations of the IMIC that were conducted at the site must have been more cerebral and record-keeping than otherwise, since they left little if any physical evidence behind.

TABLE 2

Datable Foote House artifacts used to produce the time line

Registration no.[a]	Description	Manufacturing Mark or Feature	Manufacture date	Reference
1.2.11	Bottle	Machine made finish	1903-present	Lorrain 1968:43
2.3.7	Bottle	Applied finish	1915	Lorrain 1968:43
5.1.12	Bottle	"Dr. KINGS NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION"	1885-1895	Wilson 1971:53, 124
5.1.12	Bottle	"A.M.F.&CO"	1895-1911	Toulouse 1972:44
5.1.12	Bottle	"WIS.G.CO.MILW."	1881-1885	Toulouse 1972:54
5.1.25	Can	Hand soldered cap	1890s	Kuechel 1970:79
5.1.25	Can	Machine soldered cap	1887-1920s	Kuechel 1970:79
5.1.24	Can	Open top	1910-present	Can Manufactures Institute:6
7.2.1	Buckle	"PAT Sept. 8 1902"	1902-present	Patent date

[a]Registration numbers are based on provenience in situ, and are a trinomial designation of test pit + level + lot assignment.

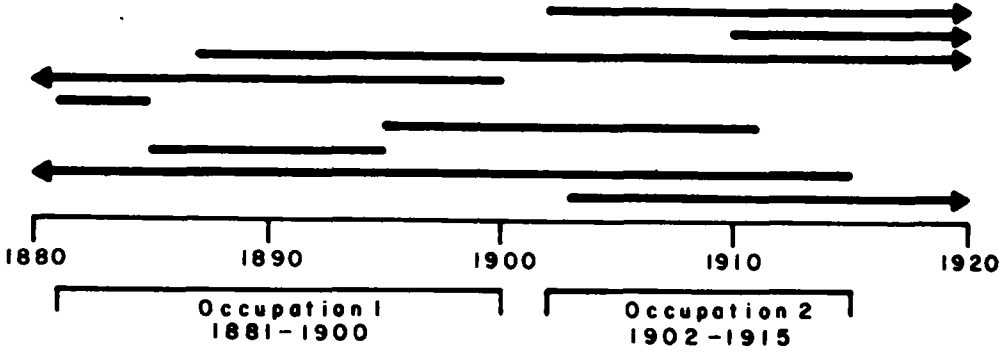


Fig. 17. Time lines illustrating possible Foote House site occupations or periods of use, using artifact manufacturing dates.

4. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register of Historic Places Status

The 1977 test excavations at 10-AA-96 and associated archival research were conducted under the authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide sufficient information for and evaluation of the property's eligibilility for nomination of the National Register of Historic Places. This action was in general response to E. O. 11593, which requires such inventory and evaluation. It was also necessitated by a then-current proposal to construct a second spillway for the Lucky Peak Project (Fig.2), since that construction could have adversely impacted the identified Foote House site. Over the past four years those construction plans have been delayed and modified and are now not being reconsidered for implementation.

As far as we are aware, the Foote House site has never been formally reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior to determine its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In 1978 the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation advised the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers that the site "appear[s] to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register . . ." (letter from Louis S. Wall to LeRoy V. Allen, 23 May 1979) on the basis of information provided to the Council in a Corps' request for general advice on the management of the adjacent Lydle Gulch site. Because construction plans were delayed at that time, no further request for a formal eligibility determination was prepared.

It is our recommendation that the site is indeed eligible for Register nomination, in terms of several of the criteria listed in 36 CFR 1202.6. The site is associated with the early large-scale irrigation of the Boise River valley, an "event that [has] made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." It is associated with A. D. and Mary Hallock Foote, who as engineer and illustrator/author are "persons significant in our past" (Foote 1934; Johnson 1980). The foundation remnants have significant integrity and could be stablized as part of a public interpretive center; they do "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction . . . a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." Finally, the site has yielded information important in history through this report and Jones (1981) and is likely to yield more though the property may be significant more for its historical associations than as a residue of archaeological information.

Management Recommendations

In February 1978 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed a feasibility report recommending construction of a 75-mw generating plant at Lucky Peak Dam that would use the existing intake structure and outlet

tunnel. Both the Laboratory of Anthropology and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (letter from Thomas J. Green to Colonel C. J. Allaire, 7 November 1978) reviewed the Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement (RDEIS) on the Lucky Peak modifications and concluded that the new construction proposals would have no effect on the cultural resources in the Lydle Gulch area. That RDEIS made no mention of a proposed second outlet. In February 1979 the Boise Project Board of Control (BPBC) filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a license to construct and operate power facilities at Lucky Peak Dam, and such a license was subsequently issued. The BPBC is currently negotiating with the Idaho Power Company to buy the generated power, and if those negotiations are successful the proposed construction should be initiated soon.

In 1979 we informed the BPBC of the presence and significance of the Foote House site, and at our suggestion they invited Thomas Green of the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office to visit the proposed construction area and evaluate the possible impacts on the identified cultural resource. Since the current proposals include a second outlet that is parallel to the first, well away from the Foote House, Green (letter of BPBC, 18 May 1979) concluded that "your project will not affect . . . the remains of the Mary Hallock Foote House." The recommendations in the 1981 report are thus based on the assumption of no construction impacts to the site.

In 1974 a draft *Master Plan for Lucky Peak Lake* was completed by a U. S. Army Corps of Engineers contractor; we are not aware of a final version of this. The draft plan included several suggested recreational developments, one of them to be a Foote Park (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers *1974:VIII-9,-10, Pl. 5). This park was designed to be a picnic* and play area along Lydle Gulch and down on the riverfront, with permanent shelters, vault toilets, and parking accommodations north and south of the gulch. Construction of an interpretive device relating to the historical significance of the Foote House was also recommended. We strongly support such a recommendation, with additional accommodation for conserving and interpreting the Lydle Gulch site.

The Foote House's construction centennial is rapidly approaching, and with it the centennial of the true beginnings of the Boise Valley irrigation project of which the Lucky Peak Project is a part. It is an appropriate opportunity for implementing an affirmative management program for the 10-AA-96 site, and providing the public with an opportunity to understand and appreciate the life and contributions of the Footes to Idaho. A relatively low budget but effective exhibit (constructed in conjunction with the Idaho State Historical Society, and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation) might involve stabilization of the remaining Foote House foundation elements, and development of low maintenance permanent marker that identifies the significant site areas. An additional interpretive device might be the construction of a steel framework over the foundation representing the dimensions of the Foote House, as has been done so effectively at the Philadephia site of Ben Franklin's house (Cotter and Orr 1975:2). The construction of ground markers indicating the location of the outbuildings and features such as the dump or gardens, and the suspension bridge (as the Franklin Court, or at the small low-maintenance city park

along Cienaga Wash on the east edge of Tucson [developed by the University of Arizona Museum]) would also enhance the historical experience. Finally, a nature/historical trail from the site south along the canyon, perhaps up the old Foote wagon trail to the Oregon Trail atop the bluffs, could also be a low expense-low maintenance feature that would provide further understanding of the Foote's life and contributions.

The Foote House site is presently conserved in place, except for the information and materials recovered during the 1977 testing program and the 1980 work at the dump. This is the scientifically most preferable management technique for the present time. However, it returns little to the general public in return for the considerable sums spent on the recovery projects, and is really not a management *program*. The Lucky Peak Project and associated units such as Discovery Park are heavily used by Boise area residents. This includes the Foote House and Lydle Gulch vicinity, which is easily accessible from the dam-top road over a variety of unimproved dirt tracks. The area appears to be a favorite picnicking, fishing, and evening partying or camping spot. The barbed wire fence presently constructed around the house foundations is little deterrent to visitors and souvenir collectors. Even without full formal development of the Foote Park as was proposed in 1974, partial development of the area with a small interpretive center and restrooms would provide visitors with the information about the prehistoric and historic use of the Boise River canyon and offer a significant recreational opportunity. Affirmative management of the Foote House site should involve more than its scientific protection, and should in some way return to the public the publicly acquired information about the property.

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APPENDIX A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE LUCKY PEAK SPILLWAY NO. 2, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO[1]

James P. Green

Lucky Peak Dam on the Boise River was built and is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Walla Walla District, and currently has only one spillway. Construction of Spillway No. 2, to empty just above the mouth of Lydle Gulch, is now proposed and requires an assessment of the project's environmental (including cultural resource) impact. The dam and current project area (NE¼, Sec 11, T2N, R3E, Boise Meridian) are approximately nine miles southeast of Boise, Idaho on State Highway 21 (Fig. 1). The Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho was requested to conduct field and archival reconnaissance of the Spillway No. 2 project, to assess its impact on prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, and this report is in fulfillment of that reconnaissance contract.

Prior to initiating the reconnaissance reported here, archives in the Office of the Idaho State Archaeologist (Idaho State Historical Society, Boise) and in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Interagency Archeological Services-San Francisco, were searched for information relevant to the Lucky Peak Project. The State office had record of a prehistoric site (10-AA-72) located at the foot of Lydle Gulch, in the direct path of the proposed new spillway, but little detailed information about the distribution and intensity of the site materials. The San Francisco office yielded copies of previous archaeological surveys in the general Lucky Peak project, including reports by Osborne (1948) and Delisio and Butler with Harris (1973), but none of these explicitly incorporated comments on the area to be impacted by the new spillway construction. Finally, a project map made available to the Laboratory of Anthropology by LeRoy Allen included notation of the "ruins" of a "stage coach depot" on a rise just above Lydle Gulch, in proximity to the proposed spillway (Fig. 18).

Field Reconnaissance

James P. Green conducted a surface reconnaissance of the proposed spillway area in September 1976 with the cooperation of David Brownwell of the Lucky Peak Dam Project Office; Ruthann Knudson also reviewed the locality with the Acting Idaho State Archaeologist, Thomas Green, on 25 September 1976. A project map marking the proposed spillway corridor was provided by LeRoy Allen and was used as the basis for locating the critical area. The route also had on-site core markers and survey stakes. This corridor essentially follows the course of the present surface overflow spillway and is generally aligned with a natural drainage that was intermittently dry in pre-dam days. Lydle Gulch currently has running water

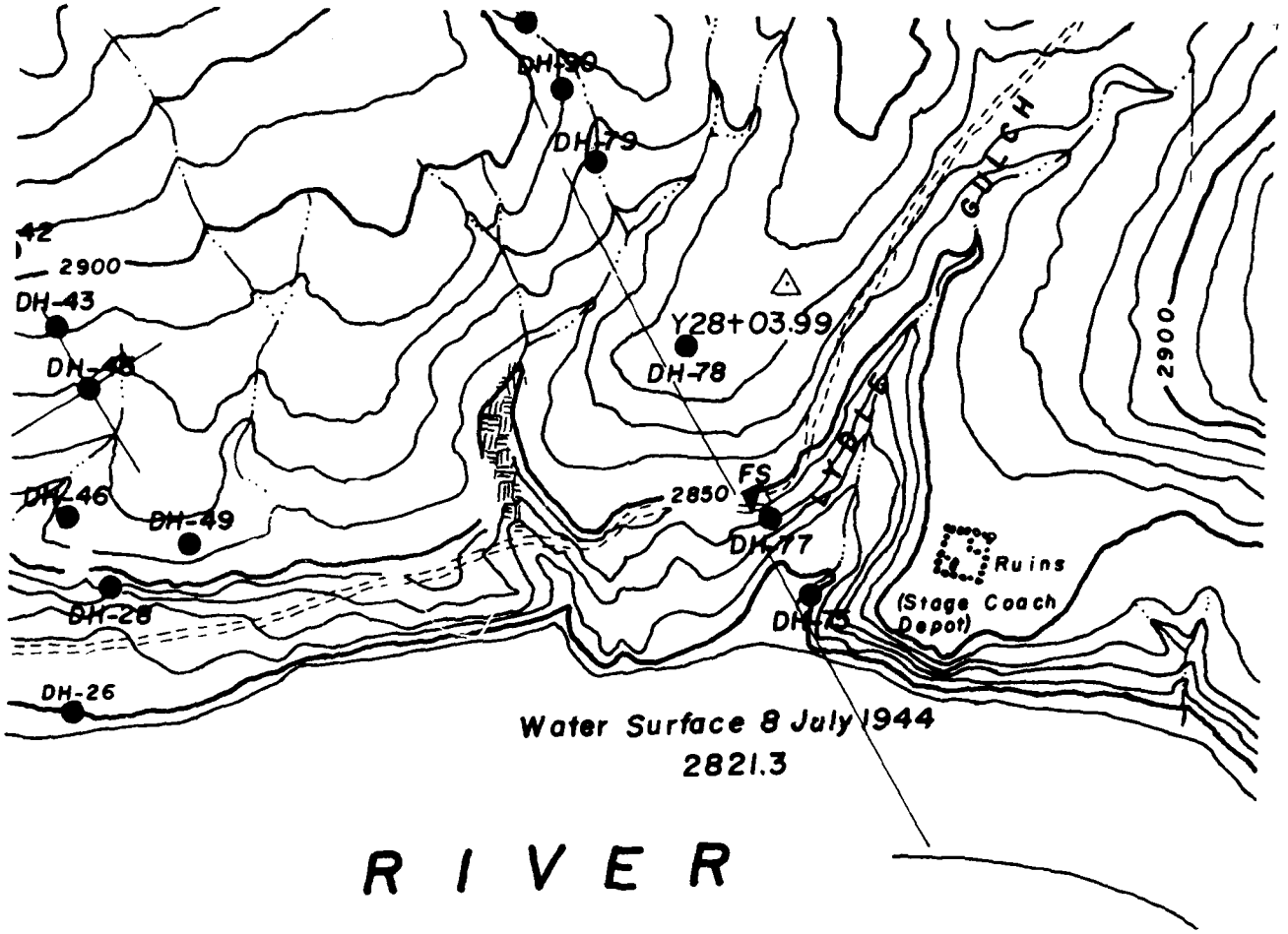


Fig. 18. Section of Lucky Peak Dam Spillway No. 2 project map, indicating Lydle Gulch and the "Stage Coach Depot."

that appears to be enhanced by seepage from the surface overflow spillway. A foot survey was conducted along and adjacent to the proposed spillway corridor with particular attention being paid to the lower elevations closer to the original river bed. The spillway exit area is just upstream from the confluence of Lydle Gulch and the Boise River and will have a variable impact on the surrounding sediments and topography depending on the kind of discharge facility and range of construction activities.

Site 10-AA-72

This site was located in 1973 by an anthropology student at Boise State College [University] and is focused on the alluvial fan of Lydle Gulch Creek where it empties into the Boise River (Fig. 19). Additional chipped stone flakes and tools were found on the fan, in the lower drainage of Lydle Gulch Creek, and on the adjacent terrace remnants above the fan surface during the recent Laboratory of Anthropology reconnaissance. These prehistoric materials are rather scanty at present, but the area has been disturbed by local collectors, coring activity, and natural events. The position of materials on the terrace and within the drainage suggests that the cultural remains are eroding out of the upper levels, perhaps from the flat bench along the creek and then being washed down. At present, roads crosscut the area of distribution of the prehistoric stone fragments, and there has been coring in the area.

Site 10-AA-96

A basalt masonry foundation, including wall bases, a chimney base, and a cellar are present on the terrace remnant just south of Lydle Gulch, well within the area of influence of the proposed spillway project (Fig. 19). This is the structure indicated as "ruins," "stage coach depot" on the subject maps (Fig. 18). The foundation is quite overgrown, but the outline of the building and the lower walls still have integrity. A few pieces of china and some tin cans were found in proximity to the structure, and a dirt road passes close to the structure on the downstream (west) side.

Archival Research

Following initiation of the current reconnaissance, it was discovered that a Lucky Peak Master Plan had been drafted for the Corps of Engineers by a Boise consulting firm (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1974), but has as yet not been given final acceptance. The plan made no note of the prehistoric site recorded at the mouth of Lydle Gulch (10-AA-72) but did identify the basalt foundations as belonging to a private residence known as the "Mary Hallock Foote" house. A copy of the comments from the draft plan are appended to this report [draft plan deleted], in that they propose development of a park and interpretive center in Lydle Gulch to be built around those foundations. The draft plan makes no comment about a proposed Spillway No. 2 through the Lydle Gulch area, but instead recommends that

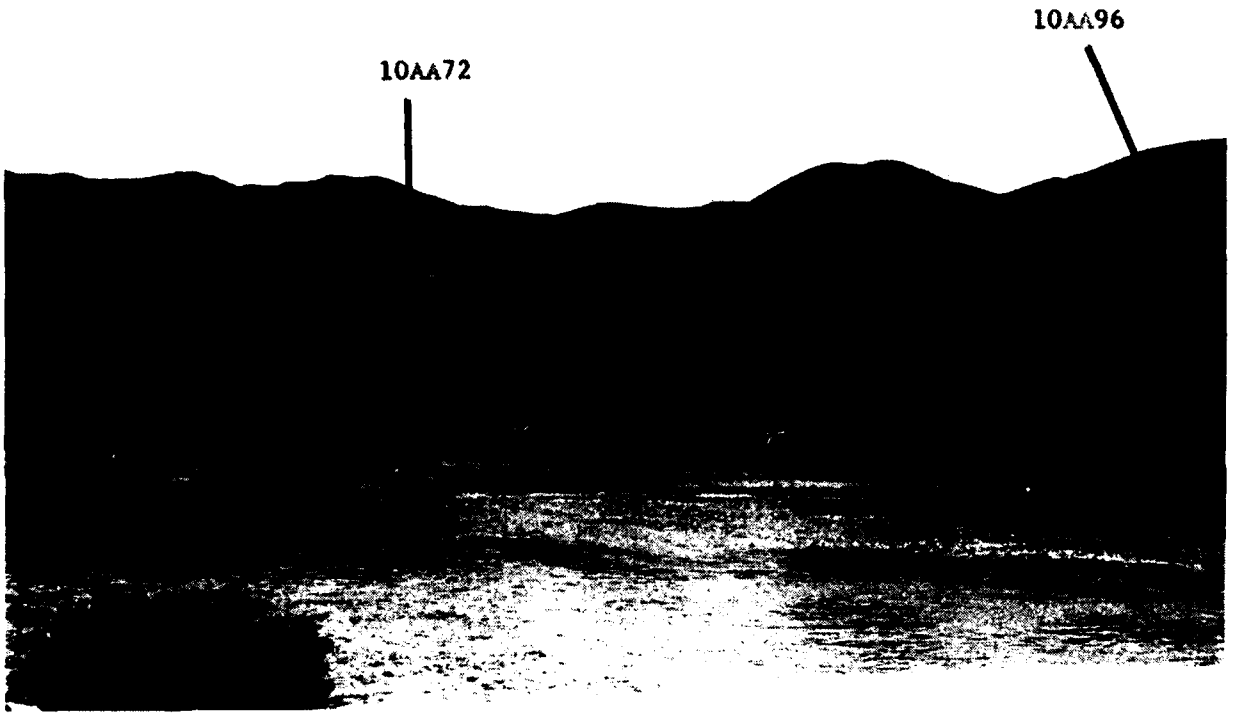


Fig. 19. Mouth of Lydle Gulch where it enters the Boise River, Ada County, Idaho. The Lucky Peak Dam is north (to the left) of the gulch. A prehistoric site, 10-AA-72, is located along the lower bench and at the mouth of the Gulch and the Foote House (10-AA-96) is represented by foundations on the bench to the south of the Gulch. The proposed Lucky Peak Spillway No. 2 will debauch just on the northern edge of 10-AA-72 and impact the whole Lydle Gulch mouth area.

> Interpretive facilities, signs, and other educational displays should become a highly-visible part of the project area. Of particular importance would be the interpretation of Boise River control efforts, irrigation development, project operations, and the history of the Arthur and Mary Hallock Foote House [p: XIV-41].

Mary Hallock and Arthur De Wint Foote (Fig. 20)

The Foote House is now an historic archaeological site, listed in the Idaho State Archaeological Survey as site 10-AA-96, and is currently in process of being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. It was built in the winter of 1885-86 as a residence by Arthur Foote and his employees and was occupied for four years (Paul 1972:295). It was built almost entirely "of the materials at hand, with walls two feet thick, of the rough basalt rock, using mud for mortar and for plastering the interior walls and partitions" (Foote 1934:1449). The house has historical significance on several levels, both in terms of its occupants and as an architectural entity in and of itself. Little is known at present about the history of the building after the Foote family moved out, though its mud mortar would have made it susceptible to rather early collapse.

Arthur De Wint Foote was a civil engineer, arriving in Idaho in 1882 as the Chief Engineer of the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company. The Boise Valley irrigation system was his conception and task for a decade during the late nineteenth century, but he never was able to put together the capital to actually see the completion of the storage reservoirs, dams, and canals that he had planned. The Lydle Gulch house was a refuge, built in 1885-86 to house a family and a company when the irrigation project backers pulled out their financial support. As such, its function as a company headquarters was secondary to its use as a residence by Mr. and Mrs. Foote, their three young children, and several employees. Foote left Boise in the 1890s, and his project (including Arrowrock Dam, the Diversion Dam, and the New York Canal) was eventually finished by the U.S. Reclamation Service [Bureau of Reclamation].

Mary Hallock Foote was an illustrator and author and was one of the first Western writers to realistically portray the settings around her (Davidson and Bostwick 1939:47-48; Benn 1955:22; Quinn 1971:645). She illustrated for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and others, publishing from 1867 into the 1930s, and began to publish articles as well as drawings during the 1870s. She wrote four novels and nine short stories based on her decade in the Boise Valley, and "The Chosen Valley" (Foote 1892) is a close portrayal of life in the "Stone House" at Lydle Gulch and the problems of irrigation company financing. Her reminisces were recently published (Paul 1972), and they in turn have served as the basis for Wallace Sterner's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, "Angle of Repose" (Stegner 1971). The San Francisco Opera Company has commissioned an opera based on the Stegner novel, to be

Arthur De Wint Foote a

a

Mary Hallock Foote

b

The Victorian gentlewoman in the Boise River Cañon

Fig. 20. From "A Victorian Gentlewoman in the Far West," edited by Rodman W. Paul, facing pp. 1 and 282 (*a* and *b*, respectively).

presented during the 1976-77 season (Judith Austin, Idaho Historical Society 1976: personal communication). It is notable that, in a recent article published in *Idaho Yesterday*, Rodman Paul commented:

> Boise has shown a good deal of pride in Mary Hallock Foote. Twice the city has staged "Mary Hallock Foote Day" at the local public library, and on both occasions the principle newspaper, the *Idaho Statesman*, has put out special commemorative issues of reminiscence and comment. There is even a chance that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers . . . will propose making a public park out of the site of the stone house that the Foote family built in the Boise River cañon. This country club where we met tonight [in Boise] stands on the site of a later house built by the Footes. In other words, in Boise there is more than a passing interest in the lady [Paul 1976:3].

Thus, the Lydle Gulch stone foundations have significance in terms of both Arthur De Wint and Mary Hallock Foote and also serve as an example of nineteenth century engineering and architectural concepts coupled with native materials and necessities. Excellent exterior photographs of the house remain today (Figs. 3, 6-9) and the house served as a model background in many of Mary Foote's illustrations (Fig. 21). There is little doubt that the site will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and that many people are concerned about the final disposition of the locality.

Conclusions of the Current Reconnaissance

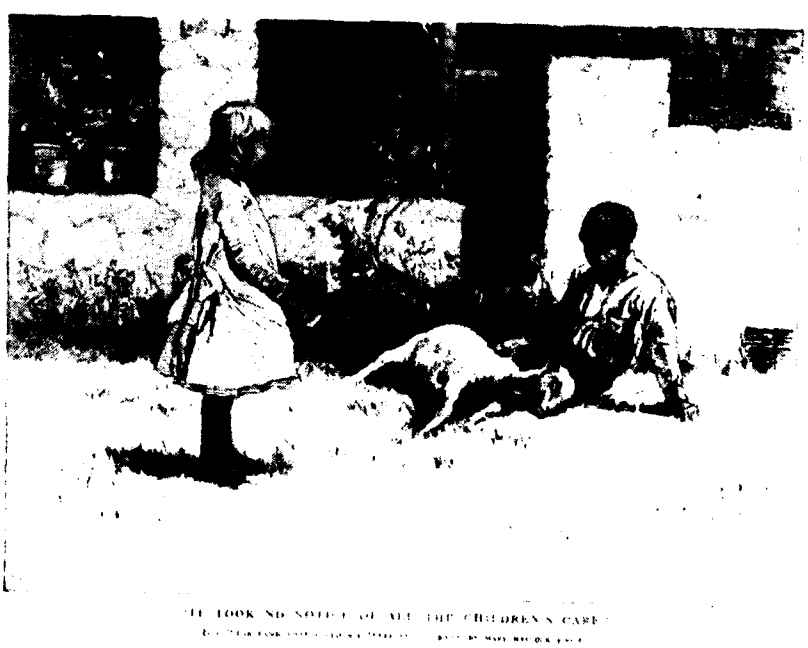
Any construction in the area of sites 10-AA-72 and 10-AA-96 will have impact on those locations. Intensive test excavations of both areas and thorough architectural rendering of the remains of the foundations at 10-AA-96 will be necessary before the significance of these two localities can be fully evaluated and before the relative merits of proposed Spillway No. 2 construction vs. site preservation can be assessed.

Recommendations

In order to fully assess the cultural resources in the Lydle Gulch area subject to impact by the proposed Lucky Peak Spillway No. 2, we recommend the following actions.

1. Test excavations should be conducted in the alluvial fan and up on the lower benches above the gulch, to determine the depth and extent of prehistoric cultural remains. The area has apparently been a favorite camp and picnic site for at least a century and was occupied by a family of inquisitive adults and children for several years (Fig. 20*a*); most of the materials visible on the surface of the area have probably been collected.

a



b

Fig. 21. From "A Victorian Gentlewoman in the Far West," edited by Rodman W. Paul, pp. 294 and 297 (*a* and *b*, respectively).

Annual freezing and thawing of the sediments may have caused some disturbance of the deposits, along with the various construction activities, but these cannot be evaluated until there are actually some test excavations.

2. The Foote House foundations need clearing by trained historical archaeologists, and accurate drawings of the remaining structures need to be rendered by historical archaeologists or architects. Tests should be conducted in the vicinity of the obvious remnant structure to determine if there is evidence of other outbuildings, since these are depicted in some of the late nineteenth century photos (e.g., Fig. 5) and Mary Foote comments that the "old Lytell house" on the premises in 1885 was turned into a workshop when the Foote House was built (Paul 1972:295). Artifacts of historical significance may also have been left around the buildings, and limited testing should be carried out in search of these.

3. A more extensive, though still limited, search needs to be conducted through historical records to determine what happened to the house after the Footes left it and whether or not it or associated buildings indeed ever served as a stagecoach depot.

Supplemental Information

An assessment of archaeological information from the Lucky Peak project areas suggests that little is known of the cultural resources in the area. Several land use studies for areas adjacent to the Reservoir have been filed by the Boise National Forest, Boise, Idaho. The Middle Fork River Planning Unit and the Shafer Butte Planning Unit state that no inventory surveys have been conducted to identify cultural values in these areas.

As Idaho Zone Archaeologist (June-November 1975), for the USDA Forest Service based in Boise, Idaho, I became aware that, with the exception of a few small specific projects, no inventory surveys have been initiated by the Boise National Forest on lands that they administer. It is therefore difficult to make management or planning decisions without knowing the number and locations of the resources in question.

I also participated in the planning of the Twin Springs Dam, proposed for the upper portion of the Middle Fork of the Boise River. Recommendations regarding necessary survey and subsequent mitigation measures were made to Mr. John Kincheole of the Boise National Forest who was working up the planning study for this project.

In the course of my work for the Forest Service, I was also asked to evaluate an inhouse archaeological survey report written by an employee of the Boise Ranger District. The survey was not an intensive one but was limited to Road 168 and adjacent areas along the Middle Fork of the Boise River from near Troutdale to Atlanta, Idaho. This limited survey resulted in the identification of a surprising number of sites along the river. Thus, the Boise River drainage obviously was heavily used in aboriginal times, and the intensity and duration of this use can only be determined by inventory survey and controlled excavations throughout the area.

A final comment regards prior survey reports on the Lucky Peak Reservoir pool area. The 1948 Osborne survey report suffers in the interpretations because of the prehistoric conceptions of the day. There is little we can do about this today but be more cautious in our archaeological evaluations. In addition, a 50% coverage is not adequate regardless of the terrain. From prior experience in the area and the knowledge that many sites have been located in the Boise River drainage we would concur with Delisio and Butler's 1973 comment that sites were probably present along the floodplain and at the mouths of tributary streams in pre-dam days. The Mores Creek confluence is noted by several local people as a site of some size. It is likely that material was collected from here leaving little for the archaeologist to find on the surface. I have also been told by Boise National Forest Personnel that artifactual material could be found at the Lucky Peak Nursery which overlooks the Morse Creek confluence.

The discipline of archaeology has grown in its data base and techniques since 1948. Like many older works, new information and time often modify or entirely change original interpretations. It is for this reason that resurveys need to be undertaken to aid the various agencies in the stewardship of their cultural values.

Endnote

[1]Original figure numbers from the Green Letter Report 76-12a have been changed to fit the style of the test excavation report, and those figures included within the main body of the latter have been deleted from this reprint. In addition, the appendix of the original letter report has been deleted here.

APPENDIX B

PROPOSAL/CONTRACT, LUCKY PEAK SPILLWAY NO. 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS

1977

1. *Description of Project*

The Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, proposes to conduct test excavations of two archaeological sites subject to impact by the proposed construction of Spillway No. 2, Lucky Peak Dam, Ada County, Idaho. The sites are the prehistoric locality 10-AA-72 and historic site 10-AA-96, the Foote House (Green 1976). The Foote House has been placed in nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The test excavations will be conducted by a crew of six, working in the field for two weeks.

2. *Justification of Project*

Federal law, particularly the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321), and Executive Order 11593 (3 CFR 1971), require that all historic and prehistoric archaeological properties on federal lands be identified and their significance evaluated, and that any impact on them be minimized or mitigated. Archaeological site 10-AA-72 has been identified (Green 1976) and its eligibility for National Register nomination has been evaluated and cannot be determined without test excavations in the site area. These tests must be extensive enough to define the site's boundaries, and to evaluate the site's significance in terms of federal guidelines. The "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (936 CFR 800.4) as set forth by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recommend that such identification and evaluation be done as early as possible in the project planning and design stage, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on project delay because of required mitigation. This is particularly important when cultural resources have been identified within a project area such as Lucky Peak, and where that project is of such economic value as to place those economic values in clear priority to preservation of the cultural resources in situ. Only through test excavations can one define the cultural values well enough that final mitigation measures can be proposed and implemented.

The Foote House, site 10-AA-96, has been identified and evaluated as being significant enough for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the State Historic Preservation Officer of Idaho (Merle Wells 1977:personal communication). Thus, the Foote House is now subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Register Preservation Act, as amended. This section requires that, prior to the expenditure of funds for a project such as the Lucky Peak Spillway No. 2, an evaluation of the impact

of that project on National Register Properties must be made and provided to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for comment. In order to be able to make that evaluation, and define the specific impact of a construction project, the boundaries, depth, and general content of the archaeological site must be known. That information can come only from excavation of a site such as the Foote House, which is presently known only from archival data and a view of ground surface evidence. Such test excavations are themselves an impact of the site, but are necessary to fully assess the site so that appropriate mitigation measures can be taken before approval of construction funds for the Lucky Peak Spillway No. 2.

3. *Research Methods and Procedures*

It is proposed that, under the general direction of the Principal investigator, Dr. Ruthann Knudson, a field crew supervisor, and five field crew members test excavate the archaeological sites 10-AA-72 and 10-AA-96 within the Lucky Peak Project. Dr. Knudson will submit the necessary case report for Advisory Council review prior to initiation of the testing program. The field work itself will take two weeks, to be carried out in late May or early June, and all artifacts and documentary records will be returned to the Laboratory of Anthropology for description and curation. A final report to be submitted to the Corps will include a description of the work conducted under this contract, and recommendations for mitigation of construction impact on the cultural resources in the area of Lucky Peak Spillway No. 2.

4. *Personnel*

A. The testing program will be under the overall direction of the principal investigator, Dr. Ruthann Knudson (Resource Management Archaeologist/Assistant Research Professor, University of Idaho). Dr. Knudson is a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) and the Idaho Advisory Council of Professional Archaeologists, has graduate degrees in history and anthropology (with emphasis on archaeology), and has participated in excavations, surveys, and the administration of archaeological work since 1964. A partial list of her research work is included.

B. A field supervisor will oversee the testing at all times, and will participate in preparing the final report to the Corps of Engineers. This individual has as yet not been designated but will be a graduate student with training in both prehistoric and historic archaeology, and preferably with some training in history and/or architecture.

C. Five field crew members will carry out the testing program, under the general supervision of the Principal Investigator and the direct attention of the field supervisor. These individuals will be all experienced archaeological excavators, and one of them will have additional experience in architectural rendition (for the Foote House site). One person will be hired to clean and curate the excavated artifacts, and a typist will assist in final report preparation. None of these individuals has been designated as yet.

5. *Cooperative Agreement*

A. *Personal Services*

Principal Investigator's salary

B. *Institutional Facilities*

Field equipment
Laboratory equipment use
Artifact and document curation
Telephone, mail, incidental secretarial services

C. *Overhead*

6. *Cost Schedule*

A. *Salaries and Wages*

1 field/lab supervisor, 4 weeks
5 field crew members, 2 weeks
1 lab worker, 2 weeks
1 typist, 1 week

B. *Transportation*

Vehicle mileage, 2500 mi.
Per diem, principal investigator, 10 days
Field per diem, 6 field workers, 10 days

C. *Supplies*

Field and lab supplies
Report preparation

D. *Overhead*

7. *How Result Will be Used*

This testing and research program will gather data vital to evaluation of the sites subject to impact by construction of Lucky Peak Spillway No. 2, for development of a mitigation design.

APPENDIX C
FIELDWORK LETTER REPORT

18 June 1977

LeRoy Allen, Archaeological Coordinator
Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers
Building 602, City-County Airport
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Contract DACW68-77-C-0085
Site Testing and Evaluation of
Cultural Resources in the Vicinity
of the Proposed Second Outlet at
Lucky Peak Dam

Dear LeRoy:

This is to notify you that the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, completed its field testing program of archaeological sites 10-AA-72 (Lydle Gulch) and 10-AA-96 (Foote House), Lucky Peak Dam Project, today.

The historical archaeological testing program consisted of detailed mapping, excavation of seven test pits in and around the Foote House exposing architectural foundation details, and screening of all excavated sediments. The outbuildings were not located, but the dump area was located and tested. The artifact assemblage from the Foote House excavation was rather sparse and mundane, apparently a consequence of several factors such as the short occupation of the structure, the leisurely move of the Foote family from the residence (taking their goods with them), and the 85 years of local collecting off of the site since the Footes' departure. In any event, the Foote House structure is still clear in its outlines, with 0.5-1.0 m high walls retaining their integrity throughout the site. If there is any way in which this National Register site may be preserved during the proposed Spillway No. 2 construction, we would recommend its fuller excavation, stabilization, and development as an historic interpretive area.

One 1 x 2 m test excavation was made in the prehistoric Lydle Gulch site, 10-AA-72. This site was located up the gulch from where the original flake scatter was first identified, and is a significant cultural resource for the Lucky Peak Project and the region in general. The site location was identified by the obsidian debitage, mollusc shells, basalt chopper, and rich mollic soil eroding from the gulch bank just above the stream. Our test pit, set a couple of meters back from the gulch bank, was excavated to a depth of 1 m and was still producing cultural material when our project ended. All sediments from the test pit were fine screened, and we have recovered a rich assemblage of artifacts and paleo-subsistence data-obsidian

and chert debitage and tools, fragmentary and whole projectile points (including one 8 cm long obliquely flaked stemmed obsidian lanceolate), a thin finely worked bone fragments (probably of medium or large mammal), well preserved fine bird and microfaunal bones, hackberry (*Celtis* sp.) seeds, and mollusc shells. There is one apparently burned soil zone with associated cultural material in the upper level of the site, and there appears to be a vertically and temporally separate artifact level toward the test pit bottom.

The Lydle Gulch site is small (ca. 50 cm^2), a remnant of alluvial sediments and soils set into a bend in the gulch bottom (that is generally being heavily impacted by cattle that winter in the Lydle Gulch area and gain access to the stream bottom by two steep trails that cut the east and west ends of the archaeological locality. We also witnessed a heavy rain and accompanying small flash flood down Lydle Gulch on Friday, 10 June 1977, and noted that even that one event caused significant erosion of the site's cutbank along the stream. In addition, there have been many visitors to our project in the past two weeks, and there is now local awareness of both the Foote House and the Lydle Gulch site. Thus, this small but extremely rich archaeological resource is now being impacted or potentially affected by cattle, erosion, and local collectors, and needs immediate protection or salvage. It is also well within the proposed spillway construction zone.

In addition to testing the two previously identified sites, we excavated one test pit on the river beach just at the proposed spillway mouth. That pit was culturally sterile. Another test pit was excavated near the survey station "DH-78" as indicated on the Corps of Engineers Lucky Peak Spillway No. 2 project map, on a terrace remnant 21 m (70 ft.) above Lydle Gulch and site 10-AA-72. A dozen small flakes of chert or obsidian had been recovered in in that locality over the past year, but a 2 x 2 m excavation down to 40 cm depth yielded only fragments of a large mammal tooth (or teeth?) and a few debitage flakes. We would not recommend any further archaeological consideration of the beach or high terrace localities along the spillway route.

Thus, the testing program being preliminarily reported here indicates that both sites 10-AA-96 and 10-AA-72 are rich cultural resources, the Foote House for its architectural as well as its historical data and the Lydle Gulch site for its prehistoric temporal, technological, and paleo-subsistence information. In leaving the project, we have fenced off the sites for their protection (2 strand barbed wire fence, with federal property signs attached). We are most concerned about the ongoing destruction by neglect of the prehistoric site, and strongly urge the Corps to take steps to mitigate this situation in any manner possible. The destruction of the Lydle Gulch site is an immediate problem with which the Corps should deal, not necessarily as part of any proposed spillway construction in the area.

We again thank you for providing us with this opportunity of assessing our historic and prehistoric resources, and for obtaining data

about the largely unknown prehistory of the Boise River drainage. We are most appreciative of your personal efforts and concern on this contract, in being on the project and personally assessing the archaeological materials, in providing the fencing supplies, and in generally serving as liason between the University and the Corps. David Brownell and his staff at the Lucky Peak Project Office have been extremely helpful in providing equipment, a telephone, and their general interest and encouragement of our work on the project. It all helps our work go much more smoothly.

A final report on this testing program will be submitted to your office as specified in the contract, and in the meantime we urge some immediate action to mitigate the ongoing destruction of site 10-AA-72. Thanks for all your help with this.

Sincerely,

Ruthann Knudson
Principal Investigator
Resource Management Archaeologist

RK:jb

cc: UI Controllers Office
Thomas Green, Idaho State Archaeologist

APPENDIX D

DEED RECORDS OF THE FOOTE HOUSE AND RELATED PROPERTIES OWNED BY ARTHUR DE WINT FOOTE

The following are transcriptions of Deed Records for the Foote House and for other related Boise Canyon properties owned by Arthur De Wint Foote, the records being on file at the Ada County Courthouse, Boise, Idaho.

A. Ada County Deed Record for 1884, Sec. 6, pp. 10-11

This Indenture, Made the Fourteenth day of August in the year one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four, Between Arthur D Foote, some-times described as of the State of New York or of New York city but now of Boise City, Ada County, Idaho Territory party hereto of the first part and the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company a corporation duly incorporated, organized and existing under laws of the state of New York and having its principal office in the City of New York, party hereto of the second part, Witnesseth's that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of other valuable considerations and of Five dollars lawful money of the United State of America, to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, remiss, release, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, and to their successors and assigns forever, All that certain undivided Seven eights (7/8ths) interest of, in and to that certain Water Right and Location of one hundred and Fifty thousand (150,000) inches of the Waters of the Boise River, in Ada County, Idaho Territory, above Boise City in Said Territory, Made, located, claimed and appropriated by John H Burns, November 13, 1882 and of which the location notice was recorded November 14th 1882, in the Recorders Office in said Ada County in Book one of Water Rights at page 133, Wherein the said location is described to be situated "about one and one half (1 1/2) Miles above the mouth of the Cañon above Boise City and which said certain undivided Seven Eights (7/8th) interest hereby granted and conveyed, of, in and to Said certain Water Right and Location, was demised, released, and forever quitclaimed unto said Arthur D Foote, party hereto of the first part by said John H Burns, by deed made and delivered December 21, 1882, and Recorded in said Recorders office January 17, 1883 in Record 9 of Deeds at page 444, And also all that certain, undivided Seven Eights (7/8th) interest remaining unto said Arthur D Foote of in and to that certain Water Right and Location of Seventy five thousand (75,000) additional inches of the Waters of said Boise River, in Ada County, Idaho Territory above said Boise City in Said Territory, made located, and appropriated by Said Arthur D Foote, October 26, 1883, of which the location notice was recorded October 26, 1883 in said Recorders office in Book one of Water Rights at page 160, Wherein the said location is described to be situated, "about ten miles above Boise City, and about two miles above the lower end of the first Cañon of the River above Said Boise

City" Which Said certain undivided Seven E. hs (7/8th) interest hereby granted and conveyed, of in and to said cer. in Water Right and location last mentioned, is all the remaining right, title and interest of said Arthur D Foote of in and to said Water Right and location being all of said Water Right and Location except the certain undivided one eighth (1/8th) interest of in and to the same which was granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed by him to Charles H Tompkins then described as of New York City by deed made and delivered October 26, 1883 and recorded in said Recorders office, October 29, 1883 in Book 10 of Deeds at page 21.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversion, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

To Have and to hold, all and singular the above mentioned and described premises together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, their successors and assigns forever. And the said Arthur D Foote for himself his heirs Executors and administrators does hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part, their successors and assigns, that he has not made, done, committed executed or suffered any act or acts thing or things whatsoever whereby or by means whereof, the above mentioned and described premises or any part or parcel thereof now are or at any time hereafter, Shall or may be impeached charged or encumbered in any manner or way whatsoever.

In Witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year . . .[remainder not available].

B. Ada County Deed Record for 1886, Sec. 6, pp. 24-25

This Indenture made the Twelfth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four Between Arthur D Foote Sometimes described as of the State of New Jersey, Sometimes described as of the City and County and State of New York, or of New York City but now of Boise City, Ada County, Idaho Territory, party hereto of the first part and the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company, a corporation duly incorporated, organized and existing under Laws of the State of New York and having its principal office in the City of New York, party hereto of the second part, Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of other valuable considerations and of Five Dollars lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged has remised, released and quitclaimed and by these presents does remise release and quit-claim unto the said party of the second part and to their successors and assigns forever All the right, tile and interest of the party hereto of the first part in, to or under that certain Water Right and Location of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) Inches of the waters of the Boise River in Ada County, Idaho Territory, above Boise City in said Territory, made, located, claimed and appropriated by John H Burns, November 13, 1882, and of which the Location Notice was recorded November 14th 1882, in the Recorders office of said Ada County in Book one of Water Rights at page 123, wherein the said location is described to be situated "about one and one half (1 1/2) miles above the mouth of the Cañon above Boise City," And also all the right, title and interest of the party hereto of the first part, in, to or under the certain Water Right and Location of Seventy Five thousand (75,000) additional Inches of the Waters of said Boise River in Ada County, Idaho Territory, above said Boise City in said Territory made, located, claimed, appropriated by said Arthur D Foote October 26, 1883, and of which the Location notice was recorded October 26, 1883 in said Recorders office in Book one of Water Rights at page 160. Wherein the said Location is described to be situated "about Ten miles above Boise City" and "about two miles above the lower end of the first Cañon of the River above said Boise City."

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents, issues and profits thereof.

And also all the estate, right tile, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said party, of the first part, of in or to the above described premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances, To Have and to hold all and singular the above mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances unto the side party of the second part, their successors and assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered)
in the presence of)

John S Gray *Arthur D Foote* Seal

Territory of Idaho)
County of Ada.) SS

On this Twelfth day of September A.D. one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four personally appeared before me John S Gray a Notary Public in and for the County of Ada Arthur D Foote whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as party thereto, personally known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the said annexed instrument as a party thereto and he, (Arthur D Foote) duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Seal

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

John S Gray
Notary Public

Recorded at the request of A.D. Foote Sept 12th 1884 at 30 min past one oclock P.M.

B S Prickett
Recorder

C. Ada County Deed Record for 1884, Sec. 6, pp. 26-27

This Indenture, Made the 12th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty four Between, Arthur D Foote of Boise City Idaho Territory party of the first part and the Idaho mining and Irrigation Company of New York City a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New York the party of the Second part, Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged does by thes presents grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said party of the second part and to its successors, All those certain Placer mining Claims or locations situate lying, and being along and near Snake River in the County of Ada Territory of Idaho numbered and described as follows, viz: numbers 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36, 36, 44, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669.

Together with all the - - and also all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rock, and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant, or therewith usually had and enjoyed, and also all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining and the rents, issues and profits thereof;

To Have and to Hold, all and singular the said premises, together with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto incident, unto the said party of the second part its successors and assigns forever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered) in the presence of) — Arthur D Foote — Seal

John S Gray

Territory of Idaho) County of Ada) SS

On this fifteenth day of September A.D. one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four personally appeared before one John S Gray Notary Public in and for the County of Ada, Arthur D Foote whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as party thereto, personally known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the said annexed instrument as a party thereto and he (Arthur D Foote) duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Seal

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

John S Gray
Notary Public

Recorded at the request of A.D. Foote Sept 15th 1884 at 10 min past 12 oclock PM.

B S Prickett
Recorder

D. Ada county Deed Record for 1884, Sec. 6, pp. 28-29

This Indenture, Made the 12th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four Between Arthur D Foote of Boise City, Idaho Territory of the first part and the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company of New York City, a corporation, organized, and existing under the laws of the state of New York, the part of the second part, Winesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar lawful money of the United States of America to him, in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does by these present, grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said party of the second part and to its successors and assigns, all those certain Placer Mining Claims and locations situate lying and being along and near Snake River in the County of Ada, Territory of Idaho numbered and described as follows, viz: Numbers 562, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 670, 6701, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048.

Together with all the - - and also all the metal, ores, gold and silver bearing and earth therein; and all the rights privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant, or therewith usually had and enjoyed, and also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining and the rents issues and profits thereof;

To Have and to Hold, all and singular the said premises together with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto incident unto the said party of the second part, its successors or assigns forever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part, has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written

Signed Sealed and Delivered) in the presence of) — *Arthur D Foote* Seal

John S Gray

Territory of Idaho) County of Ada) SS

On this fifteenth day of September A D one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four personally appeared before me John S Gray Notary Public in and for the county of Ada Arthur D Foote whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto, personally known to me to be the same person described in and who executed this said annexed instrument as a party thereto and he (Arthur D Foote) duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Seal

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

John S Gray
Notary Public

Recorded at the request of A D Foote Sept 15th 1884 at 10 min past 12 oclock PM.

B S Prickett
Recorder

E. Ada County Deed Record for 1884, Sec. 6, pp. 73-74

This Indenture made the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight and Eighty four Between Arthur D Foote of Boise City Territory of Idaho party of the first part and the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Ditch Company a corporation in the City of New York duly incorporated under the laws of the state of New York the party of the second part Witnesseth that the said party of the first part and in consideration of the sum of one dollars lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the Second part-the receipt-Whereof is hereby acknowledged does by these presents grant bargain sell remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said party of the second part and to its assigns all that certain Placer Mining Claim Known as "Number 270" Situated in Ada County, Idaho Territory Being near Snake River also being one of a number of Similar claims deeded to the party of the first part by C H Thompkins Jr and P J Kinney together with all the metals ores and silver bearing Rock, of Quartz, and earth therein and all the rights privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed and also all and singular the tenements herditaments and appurtenances whereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the rents issues and profits thereof;

To Have and to hold, all and singular the said premises together with the appurtenances and privileged thereunto incident and the said party of the Second part

On the Witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above Written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered) *Arthur D Foote* Seal
in the presence of)

John S Gray

Territory of Idaho)
County of Ada) SS

On this Fifth day of November A.D. one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four personally appeared before me John S Gray a Notary Public in and for the County of Ada Arthur D Foote whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto personally known to me to be the person described in and who executed the said annexed instruments as a party thereto, and he the said Arthur D Foote duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the use and purposes therein mentioned

(seal) In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal affixed my official seal the day or year in this certificate first above written

John S Gray
Notary Pulic

Recorded at the request of A. D. Foote Nov 5th 1884 at 30 min past 10 A M.

B S Prickett
B S Prickett
Recorder

F. Ada County Deed Record for 1914, Patent Number 401658

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office as Boise, Idaho, has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the claimant Arthur D. Foote according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of April 24, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands" and the acts supplemental thereto, for the south half of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the Lots four, six, seven, and eight of Section twelve in Township two north of Range three east of the Boise Meridian, Idaho, containing five hundred nine and fifty-nine-hundredths acres,

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-General:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of congress in such case made and provided, HAS GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DOES GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said claimant and to the heirs of the said claimant the Tract above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenaces, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Woodrow Wilson
President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed, GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the TWENTY-NINTH day of APRIL in the year of our Lord

(Seal)

one thousand nine hundred and FOURTEEN and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and THIRTY-EIGHTH.

By the President: *Woodrow Wilson*

by *M.O. LeRoy* Secretary,

L.Q.C. Lamar

Recorder of the General Land Office.

G. Ada County Deed Record, No. 156 [1923], *P. 466 (Item 70 0054)*

Arthur D. Foote et ux.

to Instrument Number 105041

Mary E. Johnston Donaldson

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (1923) between Arthur D. Foote and Mary H. Foote, his wife, formerly of Boise City, Idaho, County of Ada, State of Idaho, parties of the first part, and Mary E. Johnston Donaldson of Boise, Ada County, Idaho, party of the second part. (The Foote of aforesaid now of Grass Valley, County of Nevada, State of California.)

WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have by these presents remise_ release_and forever QUITCLAIM_, unto the said party of the second part, and to her heirs and assigns forever all the following certain lots, piece_or parcel_of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Ada, State of Idaho, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered seven (7) of section two (Sec. 2)d Township Three (3) North of Range Two East (2E.) of Boise Meridian, according to the official plat of the survey of said land returned to the general land office by the Surveyor General of Idaho.

This deed is made for the purpose of releasing all rights that first parties may have by virtue of a certain agreement for sale, recorded on August 3rd 1892 in Book 2 of Agreement Page 340.

TOGETHER With all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, All and singular, the said promises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part and to her heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said part_of the first part has_hereunto set_ hand_ and seal_ the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in) Arthur D. Foote (seal)

the presence of - - - - - -)

State of California) SS Mary Hallock Foote (seal)
County of Nevada)

On this fourth day of April in the year 1923, before me John Mulroy, a Notary Public in and for said County, Personally appeared Arthur D. Foote and Mary Hallock Foote, his wife, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same, and on this fourth day of April in the year 1923, before me, the officer above described personally appeared Mary Hallock Foote known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, described as a married woman; and upon an examination without the hearing of her husband I made her acquainted with the contents of the instrument, and thereupon she acknowledged to me that she executed the same, and that she does not wish to retract such execution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

John Mulroy

Notary Public in and for
the County of Nevada
State of California

(Seal)

Recorded at request of Henry Konrad at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock P.M., this 9th day of April, 1923.

APPENDIX E

ARTIFACT AND DOCUMENT INVENTORY, 1977 FOOTE HOUSE TEST EXCAVATIONS

Some 3521 individual items of archaeological value were collected during the 1977 test excavations of the Foote House, 10-AA-96 (Table 3). Most of these were glass (45%) or iron (38%), and the bulk of these were fragments of little diagnostic value. There were also pieces of leather, paper, and wood with a relatively small sample of historic ceramics. All these were appropriately cleaned and labelled to professional curatorial standards and are permanently curated by the Southwestern Idaho Regional Archaeological Center, Idaho State Historical Society, Boise.

In addition to these artifacts, the following documents and photographic materials from this project are curated in the Center:

Artifact register, photo and slide record sheets

Black/white negatives and contract sheets; slides

Excavation level records, supervisor's log, miscellaneous records

Site base map.

TABLE 3

Inventory of artifacts collected from Foote House Test Excavation (10-AA-96) in 1977 by the University of Idaho Laboratory of Anthropology as U.S.C.E. contractor

Registration no.[a]	Quantity	Material[b]	Description
1.1.3	2	M	White metal fragments
1.1.6	21	G	Brown fragments
1.1.6	1	G	Brown bottleneck and finish
1.2.1	1	M-I	Horseshoe w/4 nails
1.2.4	1	M-I	Wire fragment
1.2.4	2	M-I	Roofing nails
1.2.4	1	M-I	Hinge fragment
1.2.4	2	M-I	Unidentified small fragments
1.2.4	5	M-I	Wire nails
1.2.4	10	M-I	Cut nails
1.2.4	9	M-I	Cut nail fragments
1.2.4	3	M-I	Wire nail fragments
1.2.4	1	M-I	Horseshoe nail
1.2.11	17	G	Brown fragments
1.2.11	2	G	Clear Chimney glass
1.2.11	8	G	Clear fragments
1.2.11	1	G	Brown base
1.2.11	1	G	Clear neck and finish
1.3.3	1	G	Chimney glass fragment
1.3.8	1	M-I	Roofing nail cap
1.3.8	2	M-I	Cut roofing nails
1.3.8	7	M-I	Wire nails
1.3.8	15	M-I	Cut nails
1.3.8	8	M-I	Cut nail fragments
1.3.9	1	M	White metal bottle-cork cover
1.3.14	1	G	Clear fragment
1.3.17	3	M-I	Cut roofing nails
1.3.17	16	M-I	Cut nails
1.3.17	10	M-I	Cut nail fragments
1.3.17	5	M-I	Cut tacks
1.3.17	2	M-I	Tacks
1.3.17	12	M-I	Wire nails
1.3.17	2	M-I	Wire nail fragments
1.3.18	1	M-I	Wood screw
2.1.2	2	G	Chimney glass fragments
2.1.2	10	G	Window plate fragments
2.1.2	1	G	Dark blue fragments
2.1.2	143	G	Brown fragments
2.1.2	1	G	Brown lip fragment
2.1.2	1	G	Brown neck fragment
2.1.2	1	G	Brown base
2.1.2	19	G	Clear fragments

TABLE 3 *continued*

Registration no.[a]	Quantity	Material[b]	Description
2.1.2	1	G	Light green fragment
2.1.3	8	M-I	Wire nails
2.1.3	3	M-I	Cut roofing nails
2.1.3	1	M-I	Wire fragment
2.1.3	2	M-I	Cut nails
2.1.3	3	M-I	Cut tacks
2.1.3	1	M-I	Small staple
2.1.3	1	M-I	Large staple
2.1.4	1	M-I	Nut
2.1.4	1	M-I	Horseshoe tobacco plug end
2.1.4	1	M-?	Cap on graphite for battery
2.1.5	10	M-I	Sheet metal fragments
2.1.6	1	M-I	Lug lid
2.1.6	1	M-I	can
2.1.6	1	M-I	Can fragment
2.1.8	2	M-I	Cut roofing nails
2.1.8	5	M-I	Cut tacks
2.1.8	2	M-I	Cut nails
2.1.8	1	M-I	Cut nail fragment
2.1.8	7	M-I	Wire nails
2.1.9	1	G	Dark blue fragment
2.1.9	1	G	Light blue fragment
2.1.9	1	G	Plate window fragment
2.1.9	2	G	Light green fragments
2.1.9	1	G	Aqua fragment
2.1.9	3	G	Brown fragments
2.1.9	2	G	Brown neck fragments
2.2.5	6	M-I	Cut roofing nails
2.2.5	9	M-I	Cut nails
2.2.5	1	M-I	Cut nail fragment
2.2.5	4	M-I	Cut tacks
2.2.5	13	M-I	Wire nails
2.2.6	10	M-I	Roofing nail caps
2.2.7	1	M-I	Coat hook
2.2.8	1	M-I	Threaded hook
2.2.11	14	G	Plate-window fragments
2.2.11	2	G	Chimney lamp fragments
2.2.11	32	G	Clear fragments
2.2.11	13	G	Aqua fragments
2.2.11	8	G	Green fragments
2.2.11	19	G	Brown fragments
2.2.13	1	M-I	Roofing nail cap

TABLE 3 *continued*

Registration no.[a]	Quantity	Material[b]	Description
2.2.13	2	M-I	Cut nails
2.2.14	1	G	Brown fragment
2.2.14	1	G	Green fragment
2.2.14	1	G	Clear to aqua fragment
2.3.5	2	M-I	Cut nails
2.3.5	2	M-I	Wire nails
2.3.5	1	M-I	Cut nail fragment
2.3.6	4	M-I	Roofing nail caps
2.3.6	1	M-I	Buckle
2.3.6	1	M-I	Wire
2.3.7	1	G	Blue fragment
2.3.7	1	G	Brown fragment
2.3.7	6	G	Green fragments
2.3.7	13	G	Clear fragments
2.3.7	7	G	Aqua fragments
2.3.7	1	G	Aqua bottle with finish and cork
2.3.7	6	G	Window plate fragments
2.4.1	1	M-I	Cut nail
2.4.1	1	M-I	Cut nail fragment
3.1.1	79	M-I	Cut nails
3.1.1	14	M-I	Cut tacks
3.1.1	3	M-I	Cut roofing nails
3.1.1	22	M-I	Cut nail fragments
3.1.1	1	M-I	Horseshoe nail
3.1.1	17	M-I	Wire nails
3.1.1	1	M-I	Wire nail fragments
3.1.2	3	M-I	Wood screws
3.1.2	1	M-I	Cut nail fragment
3.1.3	10	M-I	Roofing nail caps
3.1.3	1	M-B	Shoe eye
3.1.3	1	M-B	Wire fragment
3.1.3	2	M-I	Wire fragments
3.1.3	1	M-I	Cast fragment
3.1.3	2	M-I	Tobacco plug ends
3.1.3	1	M-I	Unidentified
3.1.5	1	M-I	Watch gear
3.1.6	2	M-I	Can lids
3.1.6	1	M-I	Can
3.1.7	1	M	Unidentified button object
3.1.9	83	G	Clear fragments
3.1.9	4	G	Aqua fragments

TABLE 3 *continued*

Registration no.[a]	Quantity	Material[b]	Description
3.1.9	1	G	Clear base fragment
3.1.9	10	G	Plate fragments
3.2.4	92	M-I	Cut nails
3.2.4	12	M-I	Cut tacks
3.2.4	4	M-I	Cut roofing nails
3.2.4	32	M-I	Cut nail fragments
3.2.4	24	M-I	Wire nails
3.2.4	1	M-I	Flathead wood screw
3.2.4	1	M-I	Wire fragment
3.2.4	1	M-I	Sheet fragments
3.2.5	1	M-I	File
3.2.6	1	M-I	Harness buckle
3.2.7	3	M-I	Wood screws
3.2.8	14	M-I	Roofing nail caps
3.2.8	1	M-I	Tobacco plug end
3.2.8	2	M-I	Sheet fragments
3.2.8	1	M-I	Unidentified cast fragment
3.2.13	3	G	Brown fragments
3.2.13	5	G	Aqua fragments
3.2.13	21	G	Clear fragments
3.2.13	9	G	Window plate fragments
3.3.5	19	G	Window plate fragments
3.3.5	4	G	Clear fragments
3.3.5	2	G	Brown fragments
3.3.5	4	G	Aqua fragments
3.3.6	1	M-I	Rivet
3.3.7	6	M-I	Roofing nail caps
3.3.7	3	M-I	Cut roofing nails
3.3.7	1	M	Rivet
3.3.7	14	M-I	Wire nails
3.3.7	25	M-I	Cut nail fragments
3.3.7	42	M-I	Cut nails
3.3.7	3	M-I	Cut tacks
3.3.7	2	M-I	Tacks
3.3.7	4	M	Small sheet fragments
3.3.7	1	M-A?	Foil fragment
3.3.7	1	M-I	Handcut bolt
3.3.8	1	M-I	Cut bolt
3.3.8	1	M-I	Hinge arm with screw end
3.3.9	1	M	Tin can top
3.3.10	1	M-B	Safety pin

TABLE 3 *continued*

Registration no.[a]	Quantity	Material[b]	Description
4.1.3	14	G	Brown fragments
4.1.3	3	G	Blue fragments
4.1.3	1	G	Milk glass fragment
4.1.3	28	G	Window plate fragments
4.1.3	3	G	Chimney glass fragments
4.1.3	10	G	Aqua fragments
4.1.3	20	G	Purple fragments
4.1.3	1	G	Clear bottleneck and finish
4.1.3	52	G	Clear fragments
4.1.3	1	G	Purple base fragment
4.1.3	5	G	Green fragments
4.1.7	1	M-I	Horseshoe nail
4.1.7	2	M-I	Roofing nail caps
4.1.7	4	M-I	Cut roofing nails
4.1.7	2	M-I	Wire fragments
4.1.7	1	M-I	Twisted wire
4.1.7	1	M-I	Tobacco plug end fragment
4.1.7	12	M-I	Cut nails
4.1.7	5	M-I	Cut nail fragments
4.1.7	5	M-I	Cut tacks
4.1.7	1	M-I	Wire nail fragment
4.1.7	28	M-I	Wire nails
4.1.8	2	M-I	Tobacco plug end fragments
4.1.8	2	M-I	Roofing nail caps
4.1.8	9	M-I	Sheet fragments
4.1.8	3	M-I	Unidentified painted fragments
4.1.9	1	M-I	Plate
4.1.10	1	M-I	Knife handle
4.1.11	1	M-I?	Spoon fragment
4.1.12	1	M-I	Buckle
4.1.13	3	M-B	Shoe eyes
4.1.13	1	M	Rivet
4.1.13	1	M	Fastener
5.1.7	6	G	Clear bottle fragments
5.1.7	1	G	Purple fragment
5.1.7	1	G	Goblet base fragment
5.1.8	18	G	Green fragments
5.1.9	16	G	Aqua fragments
5.1.10	56	G	Brown fragments
5.1.11	1	G	Brown fragment
5.1.11	22	G	Aqua fragments
5.1.11	1	G	Light green fragment

TABLE 3 *continued*

Registration no.[a]	Quantity	Material[b]	Description
5.1.11	132	G	Clear fragments
5.1.11	2	G	Window plate fragments
5.1.12	1	G	Aqua fragment
5.1.12	1	G	Clear fragment
5.1.12	1	G	Aqua fragment
5.1.12	3	G	Clear fragments
5.1.12	1	G	Light green fragment
5.1.13	1	G	Clear rectangular base fragment
5.1.13	1	G	Clear base fragment, pumpkin flask
5.1.13	1	G	Clear round base fragment
5.1.13	2	G	Clear round bases
5.1.13	2	G	Brown base fragments
5.1.13	1	G	Brown base
5.1.13	2	G	Aqua base fragments
5.1.14	1	G	Brown neck and finish
5.1.14	2	G	Aqua canning jar lip fragments
5.1.14	3	G	Clear jar rim fragments
5.1.14	1	G	Clear applied neck and finish
5.1.14	1	G	Clear applied lip
5.1.14	1	G	Clear to purple neck and finish w/applied lip
5.1.14	1	G	Clear neck and finish fragment
5.1.14	1	G	Clear neck fragment
5.1.14	1	G	Purple rim fragment
5.1.18	1	M-I	Eyelet
5.1.18	1	M-I	Cut nail
5.1.18	1	M-I	Cut nail fragment
5.1.18	9	M-I	Wire nails
5.1.19	1	M-I	Strap
5.1.20	1	M-I	Brace
5.1.21	1	M-I	Bailing strap
5.1.22	2	M-I	Eyelets
5.1.22	1	M-I	Hook
5.1.23	1	M-I	Rivet button
5.1.24	14	M-I	Can side seams
5.1.24	12	M-I	Can ends
5.1.24	52	M-I	Can end seams
5.1.24	2	M-I	can end and side seams
5.1.24	2	M-I	Sardine can like end seams
5.1.24	3	M-I	Can tops with holes
5.1.24	1	M-I	Roofing nail cap
5.1.24	1	M-I	Cut nail

TABLE 3 *continued*

Registration no.[a]	Quantity	Material[b]	Description
5.1.24	1	M-I	Wire nail fragment
5.1.24	3	M-I	Knife handle fragments
5.1.24	7	R	Small fragments
5.1.24	2	L	Small fragments
5.1.24	1	M-B?	Cartridge, pressed flat
5.1.25	67	M-I	Can end seam fragments
5.1.25	26	M-I	Can side seam fragments
5.1.25	25	M-I	Can side and end seams
5.1.25	3	M-I	Sardine can side fragments w/end seams
5.1.25	3	M-I	Can ends
5.1.25	6	M-I	Almost whole cans
5.1.25	21	M-I	Cans with hole in top
5.1.25	2	M-K	Can top flakes showing hole
5.1.25	1	M-I	Cap on a bucket handle
5.1.26	10	M-I	Whole cans with hole in top
5.1.26	1	M-I	Whole can
6.1.1	7	G	Window plates
6.1.1	7	G	Clear bottle fragments
6.1.1	2	G	Clear bottle neck fragments
6.1.1	54	G	Brown bottle fragments
6.1.1	3	G	Brown base fragments
6.1.1	2	G	Brown neck fragments for screw on caps
6.1.4	3	M-I	Wire nails
6.1.4	3	M-I	Cut nails
6.1.4	2	M-I	Cut nail heads
6.1.4	2	M-I	Cut tacks
6.1.4	2	M-I	Unidentified nail fragments
6.1.4	6	M-I	Small unidentified fragments
7.1.1	22	G	Clear fragments
7.1.1	58	G	Brown fragments
7.1.1	5	G	Brown base fragments
7.1.5	1	M-I	Can side seam
7.1.5	1	M-I	Can body fragment
7.1.5	4	M-I	Cut roofing nails
7.1.5	3	M-I	Roofing nail caps
7.1.5	1	M-I	Wire fragment
7.1.5	2	M-I	Wire nails
7.1.5	5	M-I	Cut tacks
7.1.5	4	M-I	Cut nail fragments
7.1.5	22	M-I	Cut nails